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VOL. 56 May 15, 1931 No. 10

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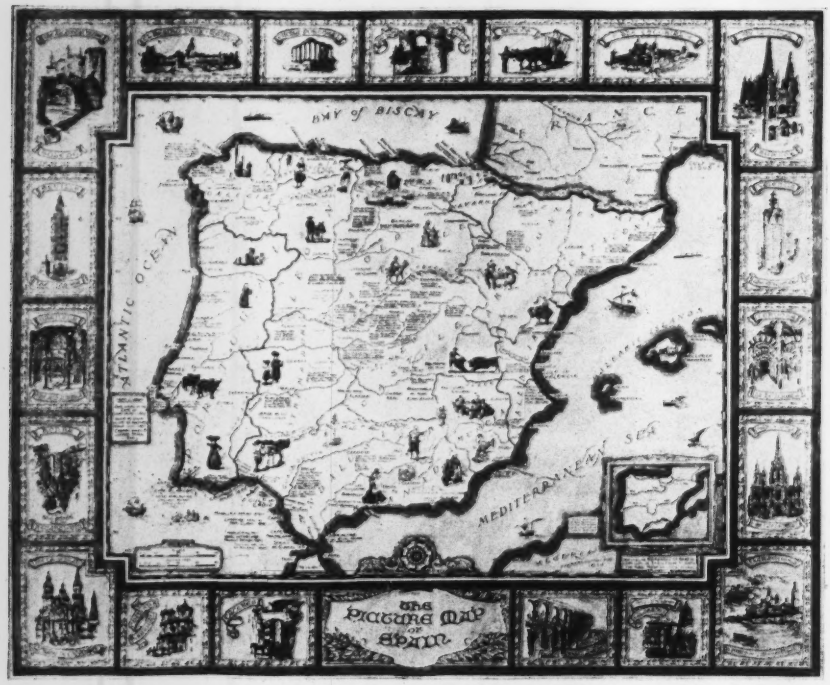

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VOL. 56, No. 10 MAY 15, 1931

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Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

As sometimes happens when we schedule an article or symposium ahead, we are unable to include in this number the Symposium on librarians who have entered the field of book selling. This is unavoidable, as the introduction has been delayed for a very forgivable reason, but we feel quite sure our readers will find this material well worth waiting for it in the June first number. We have been able to obtain only eight photographs of librarians who have gone into this field, but perhaps as long as there are a few more days left another one or two will come in.

We wish we had the space to tell you in detail about the interesting articles on Special Libraries which are waiting for the next number and those planned for the special A.L.A. Convention number of June fifteenth. Copies of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL will be distributed at each of these Conferences.

News! Remember we miss a great many items of importance, if you fail to send us news notes about your library.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Public Library Service to City Officials

By MARY H. CLARK

Municipal Reference Librarian, Cleveland Public Library, Ohio

AS THERE are more small and medium sized libraries than large ones, I have thought of the problem of serving city officials from the standpoint of the former, when the librarian is planning this expansion after the officials have accepted the offer of cooperation. The familiar and most economical plan is to print or stencil lists of books in your library, after you have built up your collection to an adequate professional standard, beginning with the division in the city service, which is in greatest need of assistance. Possibly your city is about to build a bridge. What is the best location for it? How should a traffic study of the district be made? Should the bridge be a low level one of the bascule or vertical lift type, or should it be high level, with long approaches, entailing great expense for land? Will the land value of the district increase or depreciate after the bridge is built, judging from the experience in other cities?

Should the bridge be reinforced concrete or steel? If steel, will copper-bearing steel be more economical in the end? What are the specifications for copper-bearing steel? Will there be law suits for the infringement of riparian rights? Has the city fitting information with which to defend itself? The architect may wish to beautify the design of the bridge and his draftsman may need to improve his technique. And at each step will be heard "How much will it cost?"

Some one may need to know the specifications for concrete for winter construction, so as to push paving work further into the Winter and to begin earlier in the Spring; also whether winter construction work has been successful in other cities where it has been tried. Your citizens may be dissatisfied with their city charter and wish to discuss other charters before writing a new one. The Council may wish to reduce the noise nuisance in your city and could use information on what other cities have included in their noise abatement ordinances. Library books, pamphlets and periodicals must be able to answer their questions.

Instead of distributing book lists on subjects of specialized municipal interest, you might place a box of books in the City Hall with an attendant in charge during the noon hour each day. You may prefer to have each box contain mixed classes of books, in the endeavor to serve all a little, or better still, concentrate your subjects on one or two related municipal departments on different days; the Health and Welfare Divisions one day and the next, the surveying, paving and sewers, giving service to the chainmen and transitmen, the inspector of paving and sewers, the draftsmen and construction engineers. Stenographers, typists and clerks are

Paper presented before Reference Round Table, Ohio-Indiana Library Associations, Dayton, Ohio.

ubiquitous and may need to be provided for in each box packed.

I have been asked what books public libraries should have for the use of their city officials—the mayor, council, comptroller, police and fire departments, and the others. To answer this would have been a herculean task for me; fortunately I found a short cut.

Many of you undoubtedly subscribe to the *American City Magazine* and its annual *Municipal Index*, which heretofore has included bibliographies on many subjects of interest to municipal officials, but which are to be omitted in the 1931 *Index*, I am told. In the 1930 *Index*, the first text is by Dr. T. H. Reed on "Progress in Municipal and Regional Government During 1929" followed by a bibliography entitled, "A Bookshelf For Every City Hall" by Russell Forbes and H. P. Jones, both connected with the National Municipal League. Under various headings like, "City Manager Plan," "County Government" and "Elections," a few selected titles with annotations are listed; also current pamphlet material and magazine articles, mainly from the *American City Magazine*. The last two or three *Indexes* taken together, form an excellent check list and may be used as a guide in editing your own publicity work.

The first section is well balanced, but in the next by A. E. Buck, "A Working Library in Municipal Finance," I do not find titles like Denison, R. F. *Manual for Issuing and Sale of Ohio Bonds and Other Public Securities, With Forms of Procedure*. Ed. 3. 1927. Anderson. Cincinnati. $8.00 and Sprague and Perrine. *Accountancy of Investments*. Ronald. 1914. $5.00. The Denison *Manual* is an essential tool for every financial agent who issues bonds in Ohio; Mr. Buck may have omitted similar titles because he expected cities to provide them for their employees. Certainly the library ought to buy copies to loan if the Finance Department lacks them. Another important title which Mr. Buck omitted and which most of you need is the *New York State Tax Commission Study on Special Assessments*, by A. R. Burnstan. This is the best recent treatment of the subject and I am not afraid to prophesy that every college conducting courses in which the subject of Special Assessments is included, will use this book. It is free, if it is still available. I understand that new books on this subject are expected to reach publication in a year or two. The section on Special Assessments was dropped from the last edition of Cooley's *Law of Taxation*, because the editor expected to issue a separate volume based on it. If our Library had not acquired the *Reports of the Chief Engineer of the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment*, when they were available, our engineers would have had nothing to give them practical instruction in spreading assessments in recent street openings, nor would the Law Department have had fitting material on which to base their defense of the city in court cases arising from these assessments.

When the New York City Committee on Plan and Survey published *The Finances and Financial Administration of New York City*, our Director of Finance was so impressed with its value to large cities that both he and the City Manager bought personal copies of it. He also praises highly Mr. Buck's last book, *Public Budgeting*, and Paul Studensky's recent study, *Public Borrowing*.

The Municipal Index has prepared an adequate list of general works on various phases of public health work. Our Health Department has an extensive collection of health bulletins and studies from other cities and the federal government, therefore we keep reports from only the largest cities. It buys most of its own specialized medical, bacteriological and chemical reference books; we usually place in our library titles of more general interest.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF BOOKS FOR MUNICIPAL LABORATORIES

Allen, A. H. *Commercial Organic Analysis*. Ed. 5. 10 vol. Blakiston. 1929. $7.50 each.

American Public Health Assn. *Standard Methods For The Examination Of Water And Sewage*. Ed. 6. Assn. 1925. $2.00.

American Public Health Assn. *Standard Methods Of Milk Analysis*. Ed. 5. Assn. 1927. $50.

Assn. Of Official Agricultural Chemists. *Methods Of Analysis*. Ed. 2. Assn. $5.00. 1925.

Autenrieth, Wm. *Laboratory Manual For The Detection of Poisons*. Ed. 6. Blakiston. 1928. $6.00.

Bergey, D. H. and others. *Bergey's Manual Of Determining Bacteriology*. Hitchcock. 1925. $10.00.

Damon, S. R. *Food Infections And Food Intoxications*. Williams and Wilkins. 1928. $4.00.

Hamilton, Alice. *Industrial Poisons*. Macmillan. 1925. $5.00.

Hiss, P. H. & Zinsser, H. *Text-Book Of Bacteriology*. Ed. 4. Appleton. 1918. $7.50.

Kolmer, J. A. *Infection, Immunity And Biologic Therapy*. Ed. 3. Saunders. 1923. $12.00.

Leach, A. E. *Food Inspection And Analysis*. Ed. 4. Wiley. 1920. $8.50.

Ohio—Dept. of Health. *Ohio Public Health Manual*. 1927.

Ohio—Dept. of Health. *Food, Dairy And Drug Laws*. 1927.

Scott, W. W. *Standard Methods Of Chemical Analysis*. Ed. 4. 2 vol. Van Nostrand. 1925. $12.00.

U. S.—Army—Surgeon-General's Office. *Laboratory Methods Of The U. S. Army*. (Medical war manual, no. 6.) Ed. 2. Lea. 1919. $2.00.

Van Nostrand's Chemical Annual, ed. by J. C. Olsen. $5.00 each.

Wadsworth, A. B. *Standard Methods Of The Division Of Laboratories And Research Of The N. Y.*

State Dept. of Health. 1927. Williams and Wilkins. $7.50.
Whipple, G. C. *Microscopy Of Drinking Water.* Ed. 4. Wiley. 1927. $7.00.

The laboratory assistants who run tests for the structural engineering work, depend on the Standards of the American Society for Testing Materials, occasionally referring to Barton and Doane, *Sampling And Testing Of Highway Materials.* (McGraw. $3.50) We allow them to keep the volumes as long as they are needed on a job. In fact, it seems advisable to allow city employees to borrow books for long loans, since most city problems extend over long periods of time and books should be at hand for quick reference. We do not often have a conflict in demand, since a sewer engineer is not interested in the books a bridge engineer needs, for instance.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF BOOKS FOR STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

Hool, G. A. and Whitney, C. S. *Concrete Designers' Manual.* Ed. 2. McGraw. 1926. $4.00.
Jacoby, H. S. and Davis, R. P. *Foundations Of Bridges And Buildings.* Ed. 2. McGraw. 1925. $5.00.
Ketchum, Milo. *Design Of Highway Bridges Of Steel, Timber And Concrete.* Ed. 2. McGraw. 1920. $6.00.
Ketchum, Milo. *Structural Engineers' Handbook.* Ed. 3. McGraw. 1924. $9.00.
Taylor, F. W., Thompson, S. E. and Smulski, Edward. *Concrete, Plain And Reinforced.* Ed. 4. 2 vol. Wiley. 1925-1928. $15.50.
Waddell, J. A. L. *Bridge Engineering.* 2 vol. Wiley. 1916. $12.00.

NOTE:—The younger men who have had less education and experience prefer using the Hool to some of the above titles.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF BOOKS FOR HIGHWAY ENGINEERS

Bauer, E. E. *Highway Materials.* McGraw. 1928. $3.50.
Besson, F. S. *City Pavements.* McGraw. 1923. $5.00.
Blanchard, A. H. *American Highway Engineers' Handbook.* 1919. Wiley. $6.00.
Blanchard, A. H. and Morrison, R. L. *Elements Of Highway Engineering.* Ed. 2. Wiley. 1928. $3.75.
Merriman, Mansfield. *American Civil Engineers' Handbook.* Ed. 5. Wiley. 1930. $8.00.

NOTE:—Some men would substitute Harger and Bonney and Trautwine, probably because they are accustomed to using them.

American Assn. of State Highway Officials. *Standard Specifications For Highway Bridges And Incidental Structures.* 1928.
American Road Builders' Assn.—Design and Construction Committee. *Questionnaire On The Paving Practice Of Other Cities.* 1929.
Indiana State Highway Commission—Division of Construction. *Standards For Use In Field And Office.* 1927.
Ohio—Department of Highways. *Field And Office Manual: Design And Construction.* 1930.
Davis, R. E. *Surveying: Theory And Practice,* by Davis, Foote and Rayner. McGraw. 1928. $5.00.
Searles and Ives. *Field Engineering.* Ed. 20. 2 vol. Wiley. 1929. $2.50 each.
Our surveyors use vol. 2. Tables in their practical work.
Palmer, C. I. *Practical Mathematics For Home Study.* McGraw. 1919. $5.00.

If you feel that your Surveying Division is worthy of luxury which saves times and produces accuracy, the following are recommended:

Gifford, Emma. *Natural Sines To Every Second Of Arc And Eight Places Of Decimals.* Heywood. Manchester, Eng. 1926. $10.00.
Gifford, Emma. *Natural Tangents To Every Second Of Arc And Eight Places Of Decimals.* Same. 1927. $12.00.

To the Bibliography on "Power Plants" in the *Municipal Index* may be added:

Kurtz, Edwin. *The Lineman's Handbook.* McGraw. 1928. $4.00.
Kurtz, Edwin. *Substation Operation.* McGraw. 1924. $2.50.
National Electric Light Assn. *Handbook For Electrical Metermen.* Ed. 4. Author. 1923. $3.50.
Sanderson, C. H. *Electric System Handbook.* Mc-McGraw. 1930. $5.00.
Seelye, H. P. *Electrical Distribution Engineering.* **McGraw. 1930. $5.00.**

The men at our electric light plant have used Sanderson more than any other book we loan them. Elementary text-books for high school students seem infantile to experienced men who have inadequate educational backgrounds, although the theory presented is of the grade needed. Advanced technical books have heretofore been written for college students, too difficult for such workers to grasp. I hope that the attention now directed to adult education is creating a demand for books written for experienced but uneducated workers; certainly Sanderson meets that need. It is written by men of practical experience in the field of applied electricity, not by teachers. Another practical book is, *Finding And Stopping Waste In Modern Boiler Rooms.* Ed. 3. Published by the Cochrane Corporation. 1928. $3.00.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF BOOKS FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

Emswiler, J. E. *Thermodynamics.* Ed. 2. McGraw. 1927. $3.00.
French, T. E. *Engineering Drawing.* Ed. 4. McGraw. 1929. $3.00.
Gebhardt, G. F. *Steam Power Plant Engineering.* Ed. 6. Wiley. 1928. $6.00.
Harding, L. A. and Willard, A. C. *Mechanical Equipment Of Buildings.* Ed. 2. Wiley. Vol. 1. 1929. $9.00.
Kent, William. *Mechanical Engineers' Handbook.* Ed. 10. Wiley. 1923. $7.00.
Marks, L. S. *Mechanical Engineers' Handbook.* Ed. 3. McGraw. 1930. $7.00.
King, H. W. *Handbook Of Hydraulics.* Ed. 2. McGraw. 1929. $4.00.
Leutwiler, O. A. *Elements Of Machine Design.* McGraw. 1917. $4.50.
Macintire, H. J. *Handbook On Refrigeration.* Wiley. 1928. $7.50.

Poorman, A. P. *Applied Mechanics.* Ed. 3. McGraw. 1930. $2.75.
Poorman, A. P. *Strength Of Materials.* Ed. 2. McGraw. 1929. $3.00.

TITLES USED OFTEN BY OUR MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

American Institute of Steel Construction. *Steel Construction.* Author. 1930. $1.60.
Crane, Theodore and Nolan, Thomas. *Concrete Building Construction.* Wiley. 1927. $6.00.
Keenan, J. H. *Steam Tables And Mollier Diagram.* A.S.M.E. 1930. $2.00.
Ohio—Division of Boiler Inspection. *Boiler Inspection Law.*
Powell, S. T. *Boiler Feed Water Purification.* McGraw. 1927. $4.00.
Williams, G. S. and Hazen, Allen. *Hydraulic Tables.* Ed. 3. Wiley. 1920. $2.00.

CATALOGS OF INTEREST TO MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

American Society of Mechanical Engineers. *Mechanical Catalogue.*
Bethlehem Steel Co. *Bethlehem Structural Shapes.*
Buffalo Forge Co. *Fan Engineering.*
Carnegie Steel Co. *Shape Book.*
Cast Iron Pipe Research Assn., Chicago. *Handbook Of Cast Iron Pipe.*
Grinnell Co., Warren, Ohio. *Engineering Data On Pipe Fabrication.*
Midwest Piping and Supply Co., St. Louis. *Piping Handbook.*
The Superheater Co., New York. *Superheat Engineering Data.* Ed. 7. Author. 1927. $1.00.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF BOOKS FOR WATER-WORKS ENGINEERS

Durand, W. F. *Hydraulics Of Pipe Lines.* Van Nostrand. 1921. $4.50.
Ellms, J. W. *Water Purification.* Ed. 2. McGraw. 1928. $7.00.
Hewett, B. H. M. *Shield And Compressed Air Tunneling.* McGraw. 1922. $5.00.
Walker, J. H. and Crocker, Sabin. *Piping Handbook.* McGraw. 1930. $4.00.

NOTE:—There are many spots in city work where Audel's *Engineers' And Mechanics' Guide* and *Plumbers' And Steam Fitters' Guide* can be used.

The Municipal Index "Booklist for Police Departments" does not contain one title suitable for an applicant for a civil service examination nor one which would help train a policeman during his first years on his beat. We need good books for policemen, desperately. We still use O'Reilly *How To Become A Patrolman;* a 1919 publication prepared for New York City conditions, because we have nothing better. We have the *Report Of The Great Britain Royal Commission On Police Powers And Procedure,* which our former Chief of Police and one of his assistants found so valuable that each bought a copy. One could add many titles on criminals and delinquents, like Child's *Battling The Criminal.* Other useful books are Hatcher, *Pistols And Revolvers And Their Use;* Menninger, *The Human Mind;* and even Ashton-Wolfe's *The Forgotten Clue,* in which he has introduced some practical information on the technique of detective work. And why not Walter Camp's *Daily Dozen?*

To the Index list on "The Library of Fire Protection" may be added the few titles available, because the demand is great enough to force one to use them, even though not in accord with local fire practice.

Fire and Water Engineering. *New York Fire College Course.* Author. 1920. $1.50.
Gamble, S. G. *Practical Treatise On Outbreaks Of Fire.* Lippincott. 1926. $12.00.
Kuss and Shepperd. *Questions And Answers For Lieutenant And Captain.* Fire Engineering. 1925. $2.50.
Kuss and Shepperd. *Questions And Answers For Battalion And Deputy Chief.* Fire Engineering. 1926. $2.00.
Williams, E. W. *Fireman's Aid.* Press of Perry and Elliott Co., Boston. 1922.
And again, *The Daily Dozen.*

RULES FOR READING

Here are some interesting rules for reading announced by Dr. Rollo L. Lyman, of the University of Chicago, which he believes should be observed in order to get the largest amount of good.

Dr. Lyman states that a careful reader:

1. Reads with a definite purpose, a problem, in mind.
2. Grasps the author's point of view and central theme.
3. Lays hold of the order and arrangement of the author's ideas.
4. Pauses occasionally for summarizing and repeating.
5. Constantly asks questions of his reading.
6. Continually supplements from his own mental stock.
7. Evaluates the worth of what he reads.
8. Varies the rate of his progress through the reading.
9. Ties up what he reads with problems of his own.

An Experiment in University Library Circulation Files

By CECIL J. McHALE

In Charge of Circulation, University of North Carolina Library

MORE TIME is spent at the card files than at any other one place in the circulation department of a university library. Carding books, filing cards, verifying charges, getting information as to locations—these processes go on constantly. The

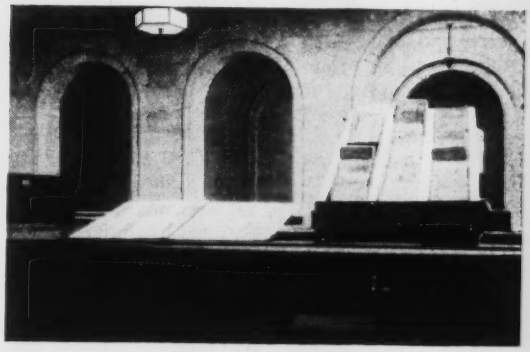
The Union Circulation File

file must be instantly accessible to the desk over which books are lent, for "where" is of the utmost importance, especially if an attempt is made to give a definite report on each book requested. It should contain in one place all the book records of the department. It must be as close as possible to where books are returned, to minimize handling before their going to the sorting shelves. Many circulation desks in college and university libraries are constructed with no particular attention to the design and location of equipment, especially of files—as visitor to more than one even new library can attest. As a result, equipment must be adapted to more or less unalterable circumstances with an eye to making the best of what is already there.

The file about to be described was designed with the following desiderata in mind: (1) Capacity to hold all records of books in circulation, in special locations, at bindery, missing, etc.; (2) Accommodation (considering the space) of as many assistants as possible engaged sitting down in filing cards and carding books; (3) Ease in consultation by assistants on their feet; (4) Reduction of physical discomfort in its use, in stretching, bending, etc. (the height of the counter being fixed).

The file is composed of three sloping-front ("grandstand") units. The cases, built in the shops of the University's building department, are constructed of five-eighths inch oak stock and the cross sections and flooring of one-quarter inch, finished to match the desk. Dimensions at the base are twenty-one and one-half inches in length (front) by seventeen and one-half inches in depth; height at the front is three and one-quarter inches, at the back, twelve and three-quarter inches, giving the filing surface a depth of twenty inches, a gain of two and one-half inches over that of a flat-bed file of like depth.

Entering into the decision to build "grandstand" files was the consideration that cards in relatively small batches and on different levels would be easier to handle and consult than in thick sheaves and on a flat plane. Each case, then, is divided into thirty-six compartments, two and one-half inches deep, each ascending tier of six stepping up two inches above the next lower. It has a capacity of 7,500 book cards of ordinary weight, cards in the compartments being conveniently handled up to five-sixths capacity. The bottom left-hand compartment in each unit is set aside for cards to be filed.



The Daily Circulation File

Another consideration, which led to the decision to build the file in units, was the

necessity for concentrated use by as many assistants as possible at rush periods. A heavy accumulation of books returned must be carded and got out of the way as rapidly as possible; there must be no delay in filing cards of the preceding day's circulation; frontage must be given for rapid consultation during rush delivery periods. A file in separate units permits as many persons as there are units to work at it or to consult it at one time. Each unit, in which the cards are fairly evenly distributed, is as important as the other units, and focuses about it its proportion of the work; if the need should arise, another unit can be added.

The cases, being unattached to the desk, can be shifted forward or backward, to right or left, to suit the height and reach of individual assistants and also to allow room for a greater or smaller number of books awaiting carding at any one of the units.

Several adaptations and improvements were made in the files after they were installed. The problem of directing adequate and non-glaring light upon the working surfaces was immediately apparent, for the overhead lighting was insufficient, and portable desk lamps were awkward and difficult to adjust. A fixture manufactured by the American Fixture Company of Milwaukee, was tried and found to fit the need admirably. This, equipped with a number of adjustable arms, is screwed to the back of each case and brings the light directly over the cards. It is adjustable in any direction, can be lowered to shield the worker's eyes from glare, or pushed back altogether.

The necessity for dating fine slips and making charges to the snag shelves, among other things, during the process of carding books made ink pads essential at the files. Signal clips were needed close at hand for clipping "holds," etc., as were also cards for charges to the snag shelves, and for other temporary charges. To meet these needs a tilted tray with compartments for ink pad and signal clips was attached to project back from the top on one side of each case, and on the other, a holder for snag and dummy cards.

After the files had been in use for some time, it was found that the upper edges of the outside cards in the compartments became bent and frayed through constant rubbing. To prevent this, shields were made by stapling an inch or so of transparent celluloid to guide cards cut down to four inches, making the shields the size of the book cards; the sharp corners of the celluloid were clipped. These, filed in front of the outside cards, have fully protected them. The celluloid is tough and springy and leaves the filing notation visible.

The task of handling cards to be filed has been materially simplified and the rate of filing accelerated by means of portable card holders, or "filers," which have been evolved here for use with the sloping files. The filer is a cardboard pocket, with a capacity of sixty cards. It is moved about convenient to the location of filing in process, leaving the fingers of both hands free for finding where the cards should go. The front and sides are an inch and a half in height, the back four and a half inches, and the pocket a half inch in thickness. The bottom slants recessively downward to permit the outside card easily to be withdrawn by its upper edge. Set on top of the cards of one compartment, a filer is propped against the cards of the compartment next above. Two prongs in the angle made by the slanting bottom (wire staples, one end bent out) insert themselves between supporting cards and keep it from slipping. Swivel "posture" chairs, having metal frames and adjustable seats and backs, have been found to be well adapted for use at the files.

The daily circulation file is constructed on the same principles as the union file. The pitch of the slope is steeper, however, and the case is narrower and taller, having only three vertical rows of compartments but of seven tiers instead of six.

OLD FRIENDSHIP

Beautiful and rich is an old friendship,
Grateful to the touch as ancient ivory,
Smooth as aged wine, or sheen of tapestry
Where light has lingered, intimate and long.

Full of tears and warm is an old friendship
That asks no longer deeds of gallantry,
Or any deed at all—save that the friend shall be
Alive and breathing somewhere, like a song.

—EUNICE TIETJENS.

The Public Library in Denmark

By IDA BACHMANN

Central Biblioteket, Esbjerg, Denmark

TOGETHER WITH bacon, butter and Hans Andersen the idea of the folk high school is perhaps one of the things that has carried the name of Denmark across the greatest distances. This special kind of folk education was a reaction against the preceding rationalistic half century (1750-1800), and its slogan was and partly is "The Living Word," by which is meant the spoken word, versus the printed. In this way the public library may with some right be characterized as a reaction against the folk high school, and in opposition to it, though the two have often helped and supplemented each other.

A Parish Library of 1700 Volumes in Denmark Which Circulates Yearly 9060 Volumes to 1700 Inhabitants in Denmark

Much endeavor was used in the last part of the nineteenth century to create book collections with free accession for the people, and as early as 1882-83 the public library figured in the budget, with the sum of 3000 Kroner. However, these libraries built for a great part on the corpses of the public book collections of the Rationalism, and it was not till Professor Andreas Schach Steenberg in the late years of the century discovered America and its libraries that we can at all begin to speak of public libraries in the modern sense of the word. He went to the United States and came home to spread his enthusiasm and knowledge of the new things he had seen. When the State Library Commission was founded in 1909 Professor Steenberg became its president.

A few years later Mr. Thomas M. Dossing, the present president, was appointed librarian in the State Commission and he transplanted the American library methods, the Dewey classification, etc., to fit the Danish needs.

Only eleven years ago the public library was fully recognized in Denmark as an important means of education; the Library Law was passed in 1920, and the results we can now show and the special Danish system of libraries, of which I shall speak later, have mostly developed during this period. The main idea of the Danish Library Law is to help the local initiative; the local subsidy must be above a certain minimum, and the state subsidy is granted in proportion to this. While this article is being written we are waiting for a new library law to be passed, based on the same principles, but more favorable for the libraries.

In spite of the sad facts that the law does not grant any money in connection with building expenses and that we have had no Mr. Carnegie, several of the town libraries have gotten their own buildings, or at least rooms fitted for the purpose, since the law was

passed; a consequence of the growth of the libraries and the public recognition of their importance. More direct effects of the law are the free loan, the reference collections and the professional service with the stability which this must entail. Out of the sixty-seven town libraries in existence in 1919 only nine had trained librarians; of the eighty in 1929 fifty had staffs with professional training.

Several years before the law was passed the idea was set forth to form one system of all Danish libraries, parish libraries and town libraries around central libraries, one in each county, and these again being intermediate links between their own borrowers and the smaller libraries on one side, and the state libraries, special libraries and the libraries of foreign countries on the other side. The central libraries are entitled to extra subsidies, and since 1920 their number has increased from seven to twenty-seven.

It might be supposed that the growth of the central library would suffocate the small libraries in the district, as every person there has a right to direct loan from the central library. But experience shows the opposite. In the counties that have active central libraries the parish libraries get, as it were, strength from these and bloom, and vice versa; in the parishes where the libraries are good libraries. These have a duty—on account of their extra subsidies—to "cultivate" their districts, but the law gives them no right to intervene. It is the same principle that is followed here as in the library law; the local initiative being the supposition, a principle that is in true contact with the Danish folk mind, but often a cause of agony for eager central librarians.

Of the three sides of the work of the central libraries the two seem to work in the best way possible; their activity as libraries for the larger towns and intermediate borrowers of books from the state and other libraries, but it is in their work "downwards," with the libraries in the district, that the greatest problem lies still to be solved within Danish libraries.

One-third of the Danish parishes have no libraries of their own, and many of the ones in the other two-thirds are not fit to be called by this name. Even though everybody may borrow books from the nearest town, or the central library in the county, or from the state libraries in Aarhus or Copenhagen only few do so or see their need of books till they have a library right there, and the Danish library system will not be completed till every parish has its own, though small, free public library with a reference collection. A course is given every year for parish librarians.

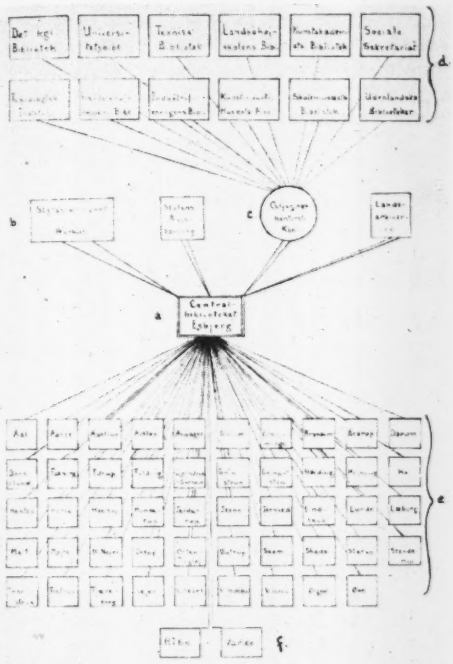
The Circulating Department of the Esbjerg Central Library in Denmark

the population will make better use of the central library, directly or indirectly, through the parish library.

This does not mean a position of dependence of the smaller libraries on the larger, nor an administrative centralization in the central mostly teachers, from all parts of the country, but apart from this it is up to each central library to do what it finds needed and most practical.

Every day books are mailed to the parish and smaller town libraries in response to their

requests. In the cases where the central library does not possess the book in question the order is forwarded to one of the still larger libraries, usually the State Library in Aarhus, which works as a main central library for the whole country. This is common for all counties; but various other things are done:



The Activity of a Central Library. a. Central library. b. State Library of Aarhus. c. Information office in the Library Commission, Copenhagen. d. The Royal library, The University library, special libraries and foreign libraries. e. Parish libraries. f. Minor town libraries

boxes with twenty or more books (selected by the borrowing library) are sent out from the travelling collections of the central library, reserved for this purpose only; printed catalogs and annotated book lists are distributed; meetings are held for the librarians of the district to discuss mutual problems and aid their book selection; the chief librarian of the central library takes part in their local meetings when asked, discards if he gets the chance, helps them organize and reorganize; whole collections are sent in to the central library to be classified, cataloged and bound. In later years the book wagon is being tried out, not the American library on wheels to the places without a library, but as a more effective and personal connection between the central library and the existing parish libraries than the mail and the telephone, as the car does not only carry books to them but a librarian from the central library as well, who will be able to see what is needed in each place, talk over matters with the parish librarian and give advice. The American book wagon that carries books to distant and lonely places, a substitute for the library, has no great mission in Denmark. It would also be contrary to the library policy, mentioned above, which has been followed hitherto and which has proved to be right for the country: every parish its own library. The population is so dense and the distances are so small that it can be effected.

Outside this system of Danish libraries is the public library of Copenhagen. It was founded in 1885 and was the first library in the country to be reorganized and to introduce American methods (1913). The other libraries often think with longing of its splendid book collection, but as it works mainly on city means with (according to the existing law) a separate, comparatively small entry in the yearly state budget it cannot afford to furnish books to the whole country, so much more as the city inhabitants make use of it almost beyond its ability. The Copenhagen Public Library consists of a main library, seven branches and seven deposit stations, but not one of them has its own building erected to this end.

It may be of interest to compare book collections and circulation of the Copenhagen Public Library and a central library with those of an American library and one of its branches. I choose for this purpose the Brooklyn Public Library, in which system I had the good fortune to be working for some years.

1928.	Brooklyn P. L.	Copenhagen P. L.	Esbjerg Central Libr.	East Branch of B. P. L.
Inhabitants ...	2,018,400	605,550	24,130	.....
Volumes	989,871	256,043	20,349	21,344
Circulation ...	7,077,841	1,846,216	119,724	239,432
Circ. of non-fiction[1].	1,544,080	603,802	34,908	62,447

[1] Minus *literature* of which we place the greatest part among the fiction.

Besides the Library Council, representatives from the government, the various types of libraries and the Library Association, the Library Commission is the link between the government and the libraries. It supervises the libraries and distributes the subsidy. It also runs the library school, edits the periodical index and other publications, and keeps an

information office by which books not in the State Library in Aarhus are procured for the libraries.

What has been gained in Denmark can be summarized in the words, Free Accession To All Books For Everybody. This is done by the central library system, the idea of which is being copied lately by some of our neighboring countries. Although we have, in much, gone our own ways to fit the circumstances and make use of the advantages of a small country with only a couple of thousand libraries, what we have been able to do rests on the practical methods we have learnt from America, and we still have a great deal to learn, especially in the field of children's work. And one wish most often forms a vision, that of the whole public being shipped off to the U. S. A. to learn how a public library can be used and can become an indispensable part of the daily life. But as the American authorities hardly would permit this dream to come true we shall have to wait patiently. It takes a generation before the whole population feels at home in the library. The boys and girls who go to college now do.

The Public Library and the Unemployment Crisis

By HILAH PAULMIER

Assistant, Fordham Branch, New York Public Library

THE PROGRESSIVE public library seeks to meet every demand which arises as a result of special conditions or crises in the life of the people. The library which serves not only as an institution for culture and mental recreation, but also as a place where everyone in the community may find books which will aid him in solving his various problems is, indeed, seeking to meet the needs of all the people.

We read about the library's progress in adult education—a most important phase of public library work. We have tried to encourage the adult who was deprived, in his youth, of educational opportunities, to feel that he can make up for that deprivation, to a great extent, by making use of the facilities which he may find to aid him in the public library. We are putting much emphasis on our work with children and on making efforts to encourage young people to read the best in literature and thus be trained to think along lines that will develop intelligence, and character, and idealism. As an educational institution for people of all ages the library is making great strides and winning wide recognition. It is also seeking to meet the needs of those who wish to read solely for mental recreation, recognizing that this, too, is an important phase of library work which must not be neglected.

Today, however, a special situation has arisen which is the grave problem of thousands of our readers, the plain, everyday question of obtaining work, of making ends meet and keeping the wolf from the door. This problem is at present uppermost in the minds of the people who are hungry and are haunted by the fear that they will be turned out into the streets because of unpaid rent. The "white-collar" men, especially, who are too proud to stand in bread lines or to seek any kind of charity, and who, we notice, are coming to the library in large numbers because they are out of work and have time to read, are the people whom we can aid.

Assuredly the library cannot serve as an employment bureau, or a free soup station, or an institution somewhat resembling a Mills Hotel where the habitual loafer may sit and doze in comfort. What then, are the particular ways in which the public libraries everywhere, and especially in the great cities and industrial centres, may have a part in the solution of the unemployment problem? There are several specific ways in which the library may handle this problem.

Perhaps the man who has lost his position and now has time to reflect concerning his career has come to realize that one of the reasons why he was among the number who were discharged by their employer when business depression made necessary the cutting down of expenses, was that he was either insufficiently trained for the work he was doing, or he was a misfit, a "square peg in a round hole," in his work. Or perhaps, as he now sees it, if he had done more reading and studying in connection with his work, he would have been one of those who were ad-

vanced to a higher position, and one of the valued employees who were kept when the staff was cut to a minimum. These people the public library can aid by enlarging its collections of books on the trades, on business occupations and the professions, and on fitting one's self for a career. For the men and women who would "study up" concerning their chosen work, now, when they are out of work and have time for reading and study, special collections might be placed in a prominent place on the library shelves; technical works, books on the various trades and occupations, and lists of all the material available in the library posted with the collection, so that the reader may know what books there are to help him, and may be encouraged to make use of these aids. For the others who realize that they were misfits in their work and who wish to make a new start in a more satisfactory career, special collections may be made up of books on vocational information, on the choice of a career and the requirements and opportunities in various occupations. For such men and women, and also for the young people who are perplexed as to what career they should choose, a branch in a great public library system had a "What Shall I Be" collection which turned out to be one of the most popular special collections ever arranged in that particular library. The assistant in charge of the collection had difficulty in keeping the shelves from becoming entirely empty. This shows the trend of the public's mind just at this time.

Then there is another phase of the unemployment question, a most interesting phase, to which the public library might give special attention. Economists, welfare workers, city, state, and federal officials, and public-spirited citizens everywhere, desire to see this problem of periodic business depressions, of so-called "panics" in the business world studied from every angle, and a permanent solution of this vexatious question found, if possible. Thinking people are beginning to wonder if it is really unavoidable for our country to have to go through these recurring periods of unemployment. People are beginning to wonder if, by careful study of the economic causes of these upheavals in industry, it might not be possible so to regulate or to correct these various causes; the mismanagement of production, the misuse of our country's natural resources, or whatever it is that causes industrial depressions, so that these unemployment crises may be averted. Many people are giving attention to the question of the desirability of unemployment insurance, of the dole system, etc. High school and college students are coming to the library in large numbers to obtain material for essays and debates on the machine age, over-production, and allied subjects. Some of these young people may eventually become great economists who will in the future help to solve these problems. The public library should be alive to the need for up-to-date material on these subjects. Newspaper clippings and magazine articles should be collected and filed, and the book collection should be enlarged and brought up-to-date. All available material on these subjects of over-production, the machine age, our country's economic resources and foreign trade, unemployment insurance, etc., might be arranged together in one section in a prominent place on the library shelves, and lists posted which indicate all the material which the library has on these subjects with suggestions that the readers may reserve any books on the list which are not in. A certain library in a business centre of a large city made a beginning in this way with a special collection and a large bulletin labeled, "Unemployment, The Machine Age, Economic Resources of the United States." Near the collection was posted a list of all the books and magazine articles on these subjects available in that particular library. This was a help to the staff as well as to the readers, for the librarians were thus aided in meeting the readers' demands for this kind of material quickly and with little research work. Another outstanding library in a New England city compiled a complete bibliography on the several phases of business depression and unemployment problems. If there should be a future crisis such as exists today in business and industry, this library will have its bibliography ready for instant use in collecting and making available material to aid the readers who seek help in such crises.

These are a few ways in which the library can help the public solve the unemployment problem. The very fact that the unemployed are coming to the libraries in large numbers stands as a challenge to the librarians to do their part in meeting the unemployment crisis with a supreme effort on the part of the staff, and with every helpful resource, as far as reading matter is concerned, which the library can furnish.

A book should be so true as to be intimate and familiar to all men as the sun to their faces,—such a word as is occasionally uttered to a companion in the woods in the summer and both are silent.

—THOREAU

The Old Charging Method Defended

By FORREST SPAULDING

Librarian, Des Moines, Iowa, Public Library

IT IS NOT without many misgivings that I write in defence of the Old Newark Charging System at a time when libraries the country over are adopting one or another of the new methods and machines which have been introduced during the past few years. It seems almost futile to protest in this machine age against the mechanization of any process, even such a simple one as the charging of books in a library.

Particularly incongruous does it seem for me to be sitting alone in an office dictating such an article to a cold and unresponsive Ediphone machine (this confession should bring great joy to some who have heard me stoutly hold out against the dictating machine). I have come to the dictating machine simply because a stenographer cannot be in two places at once and the unexpected interruptions of a day's work make it impossible to plan definite times for doing all things.

Perhaps, after all, in this lies the greatest argument against the charging machine. A dictating machine merely deprives two people of that personal contact which adds pleasure and understanding to both. The charging machine is set up between the library assistant and *all* of the library patrons, who in the ideal library should be privileged to look upon the library assistant as a friendly and understanding person with time to talk about the latest books or to comment in true American fashion on the prospects of the weather. The ideal library, leaving the size of the book collection out of the question, is still the small town library, particularly that one which is administered by a well trained librarian known and respected by the entire community, who in turn knows all of her patrons and makes them feel that it is a pleasure to come to the library if even to pass the time of day across the desk with such a person.

The city library circulating a million or more books is hard put to it to systematize and plan the necessary day's work without sacrificing the friendly atmosphere which is naturally so much more easy to preserve in a small institution. I believe firmly, however, that the job can be done with some measure of success, if carefully thought out, and the idea kept foremost in the minds of all who make up the staff in the large library.

Advocates of charging machines claim that the time saved by their use makes this personal contact even more possible. But this I must doubt. To meet a person over a desk on which there are only a few books which themselves help to make a point of contact, is one thing, to face a person over a machine, the mechanical manipulation of which has to be carried on during the conversation, is another. Speed after all is not an essential thing. Greater accuracy is the other claim for charging machines which of course cannot be disputed.

There is a middle course, the Detroit System, which though I have studied it at long distance, I have never seen at first hand. The principle, however, is as distasteful to me as was the introduction of the dial telephone to the congressmen. I hate cafeterias and the introduction of the "serve-yourself" cafeteria idea in a library would, if I were a patron, rob me of a large share of the pleasure of using the institution.

By all means let the public library be efficiently run behind the scenes. If machinery can save time and motion, it should be used, but bringing the machinery to the front desk seems to me like displaying the sound making apparatus on the stage during an act which calls for thunder and lightning.

In the Des Moines Public Library everything not essential to the process of charging or discharging books has been removed from the charging desk. The slip rack has been moved into a work room adjoining the circulation department. Books as they are received are merely placed upon a truck, leaving the assistant on duty free to attend to the next patron. It is surprising, in a library with over 70,000 active card holders, how many of these know one or more of the library assistants by name and are known in turn by those who are doing desk work. I cannot help feeling that such would not be the case with machine charging or the Detroit System of self charging.

Very little has or can be written about such an intangible thing as friendly atmosphere in a library. What may tend to promote such in one city may fail in another. Because certain libraries find that local problems are solved by mechanical or self-service book charging, that is no reason why all libraries should follow sheep-like in their wake without carefully weighing the advantages and disadvantages with relation to local problems.

Billionaire Bibliography

By HENRY EVELYN BLISS

Associate Librarian, College of City of New York

WHY THE SCIENCE LIBRARY at South Kensington, London, adopted the Decimal Classification was answered by Dr. S. C. Bradford, Keeper of that library, in an article of considerable length in the Christmas number of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.* This reader was keenly interested to learn how a scientific librarian of prominent position would justify installing a system originally devised for practical rather than scientific purposes, subsequently criticised in several views as lacking adequacy for scientific interests, and during the past three decades adopted by very few large libraries in the United States serving scientific and university studies. That reading left a sense of enhanced respect for the bibliographical argument, but of partial disappointment in the expected scientific justification. Moreover a sense of confusion remained as a residue of disconcerting reflections. One wonders whether other readers were similarly affected.

We found that it was not the Decimal Classification, the "D. C.", that was being justified, but its mighty Belgian offspring, *La Classification Décimale* (briefly distinguished as the C. D.), conceived a generation ago by the International Institute of Bibliography, and now grown to a gigantic Colossus, ambitious to bestride the world. "Universal" Dr. Bradford names it here and in his half-dozen other recent articles advocating this development. International it may indeed be, though not yet so internationally dominant as Dr. Bradford would have it. The international Conference on Bibliography at Rome—greater even than the Colossus, as the Colosseum was—declined to pass his resolution that the C. D. should henceforth be obligatory for all published bibliography. That might have had the fate of unenforceable legislation. No, international is not universal. Has any one else been so enthusiastic as to apply this term as part of the name of the D. C. or the C. D.? Dr. Dewey, it seems, has never gone so far, except that in his Introduction he referred years ago to the International Institute's "universal subject bibliography."

This term universal is of various usage, as we were told long ago in school. We were instructed that a thing might be in general use without being universal, which implies everywhere in the whole wide world. So we have the "universal" key-board, the same on all typewriters, or nearly all, with various differences. At the other extreme of usage, there was once a "Universal" magazine-holder, which didn't sell very well in a limited, competitive market. We still have the Universal Pictures Corporation, which probably would like to have all the world sit to "see, and hear," its pictures, and prosper its business—but has not.

Not even the whole of the Science Library at South Kensington was classified by the C. D., it seems, but only the periodicals, societies' serials, and information-service collections. We may suppose however, that the other books are, or will be, classified by that system or by the D. C. For, as Dr. Bradford urges, there are advantages in conformity, and in standardization—within bounds. We should consider what the advantages really are, practically, not imaginatively, and what the disadvantages are.

If the C. D. is not the same as the D. C., how does it differ? Briefly, the classification is nearly the same throughout the thousand subjects and some of the sub-classifications, but the C. D. has many different and superior extensions, and especially several "auxiliary tables" for various formal and rational subdivision. The application of these, however, is needlessly complicated by devices in systematic notation with mnemonic purpose. We shall touch upon this structure again farther on.

Dr. Bradford's recent articles advocate the C. D. rather than explain it. That has been well done in the past by Dr. Dewey in his Introduction, by M. La Fontaine and M. Otlet in projecting the scheme a generation ago, and by Mr. H. V. Hopwood in *The Library Association Record* in June, 1907 (slightly condensed in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, Aug., 1907). Melvil Dewey's mantle as protagonist seemed for a time to have fallen on Dr. Bradford's broad shoulders, but now we see that it is the mantle of M. La Fontaine and Otlet. In the interests of the International Institute Dr. Bradford would make up for the past lack of what he recently termed "propaganda," which

* LIB. JOUR. 55:1000-1005. 1930.

he surmises is the main reason why "so little use has been made of the bibliographical facilities provided by the Institute...." (*Nature*, Oct. 4, 1930, p. 552).

One may find other reasons in the notorious disorder of the divisions of the D. C. and in the complexity of the complementary notation of the C. D. But Dr. Bradford passes over the faults of the D. C., merely mentioning that it has had, and still has, its critics; and he passes on to expatiate upon the merits and advantages of the C. D. He has a *penchant* and a talent for propaganda—at least for this estimable purpose. The prestige of the International Institute, the felicitated assistance of scientific and bibliographical "experts," the infinite extensibility of the topical and relational combinations, the immensity of the catalog, the improvements of the instrumental devices, the increasing usefulness and use of the services—these appetizing courses are purveyed for the bibliothecal banquet of those who are ambitious for the billionaire bibliography of the future.

Is it not disconcerting to find that there are millions of subjects and subdivisions, relations and aspects, all to be classified? We used to think that twenty thousand classes were enough for any library. We are familiar now with millions of books and pamphlets; we hear of tens of millions of cards; and, now that the periodicals and serials are in the running, we may expect soon to hear of hundreds of millions (including analyticals) in "union" bibliography. Then Dr. Bradford says that, if all the subdivisions, forms, relations, and aspects that are provided for in the "auxiliary tables" and complementary notation of the C. D. were printed complete in extensive detail, they "would have increased the size of the classification to several hundred volumes." Think of that—for the schedules alone!

One thinks too of the schedules of the Library of Congress, some twenty volumes totaling over 5,000 pages of about 50 items each, a grand total of probably 250,000, not to mention the "auxiliary tables" of that immense system. That means from a quarter to a half million of subdivisions right here at our doors like a great snow-bank. Then there are the union catalogs and the world lists of periodicals, etc. What shall we do with it all?

So far it is only the special librarians who have gone perforce into the actual business of analyzing collections. But they are coming in here too—right into our large libraries. They know that each specialist is inclined to demand that the resources of research be analyzed for him. He is struggling with a flood, and he cries out for the help of librarians. He has given up trying to be complete, but he rather expects them to be, or their catalogs, or their bibliographies; he wants them to select and collect, classify and catalog, analyze and index. Information bureaus are professing to index their collections. This means millionaire classification and billionaire bibliography. We remember when the Library of Congress passed into the millionaire status and the Congress into the billionaire.

Some of us are inclined to leave the billionaires to themselves in Washington, London, and Brussels, and to fly over these oceans of print to the happy isles of Hawaii;—or, it may be, to small college libraries, with Selection under one arm and Classification under the other, with the card-catalog in our valise and the index in our coat pocket.

Others—not we—disbelieve in the efficacy of classification and vaguely prefer the subject-index, even on the shelves. If the dictionary catalog seems to be breaking down of its own bulk and complexity, classification seems to them to be breaking down because of its inflexibility and inadaptability. It may be that neither structure has been well built. One or two reviews of *The Organization of Knowledge* seem to say that classification is not of much importance or use, has had its day, and is not practical anyhow. One reviewer intimates that the reason is that it has been built on the line, the square, and the cube, whereas it should have been built on the circle and radius. Our book is inclined to agree with that reviewer, though he didn't mean in this to agree with the book. We argue for the unity of knowledge, the relatedness and interrelations of subjects, and the adaptability of groupings. The book features the analogy of the "tree of knowledge" and the relation of the helix to it and to the encyclopædia of studies. Moreover in certain diagrams of circles and inscribed triangles it visualizes some logical and historical implications. Though these analogies and diagrams are more objective than practical, perhaps the reviewer liked them. To adapt the relations they indicate is a problem within the larger problem of classification.

The organization of knowledge serves the organization of thought, while this serves the organization of purpose. Shall all this be by means also of classification or of subject-catalog and index, or of both together? That is a major problem for librarians and bibliographers. It concerns the millionaire librarians most, but it concerns all of us much.

What shall we do to meet the conditions, to save our antediluvian libraries from this rising, gathering flood? Dr. Billings is re-

ported to have said, years ago, that classification began with the Ark, when Noah classified the animals he had taken abroad. Shall it end here with the confusions of the Tower of Babel? Or shall it rise only in the tower of the billionaire bibliography?

How shall we catalog and classify for the future—not merely for the present? The established systems are not satisfactory now, and they will probably be less so in the future. They are not standardized, nor in conformity, nor in harmony. Some librarians advocate D. C., and L. C., and some C. D. How shall we cooperate and organize? Shall we sooner or later have to reorganize, reclassify, and recatalog our collections, and, if so, can these things be done cooperatively and with some standardization, general, typical, special, national, and international,—as it were in concentric circles, centered in the general and rising in the unitary tree of knowledge? These are questions emerging from that perspective of the problem. They should be considered before it is too late—carefully, intelligently, and cooperatively. The answers have hitherto been conflicting and unconvincing. Let us hope that they may be answered more definitely.

This is hardly the place to outline plans for the future, or to draw strictures on the systems of the past, or to obtrude criticisms of the methods now advocated, or to refute the arguments advanced for them. Another occasion may serve for those matters. The purpose of this writing is rather to point to the situation and the tendencies, and to warn the unwary against beguilement, against biting off more of the billionaire banquet than they can possibly chew. For real food we are all more or less hungry; we even appreciate a feast, with delicacies. Some of us are thirsty—or dry. We have been fed up with the D. C. and the L. C. Now here is the C. D. Let us accept Dr. Bradford's splendid invitation. We shall be in very good company. Let us have the C. D. at least for our new classified catalogs.

In view of the increasing bulk and complexity of the dictionary catalog, the intricacies of terminology, the custom of dividing subject-indexes from author-indexes in scientific works, and the recognized need for classifying subject-bibliography, some librarians are evidently experiencing a reaction in favor of the classified subject-catalog, with complementary notation and alphabetic subject-index. Leading writers have been more or less explicit in this opinion, from Dr. Melvil Dewey to Dr. Bradford (*Nature*, Oct. 11, 1930, p. 587). We thank him for his good statement there. One who has held this opinion for years—and has held his tongue too—repeats it now emphatically, and will have more to say on it in another place.

There are two strong reasons: first, the subject-catalog and the author-catalog are different in nature and in use, and combining them impairs the efficiency of both. They are cat and dog, and they fight. Secondly, the alphabetic disperses related subjects and parts of subjects, lacking subordination of special to general, which is the fundamental principle of classification and of organization. In short, the dictionary catalog is a big blunder. But a classified catalog needs an index, and this needs a notation. Then the notation must be short and simple. If not, it is too much to carry from the index to the classified cards—too much for those who use the catalog, if not for those who make it.

Space here permits not examination of the notation of the C. D., and comparison with simpler methods. So we shall merely give two fair examples for rather simple subjects. Experimental psychology of children in C. D. bears the needlessly long mark 612.821.3.031, ten figures and three points, whereas in an economical notation three letters suffice, IVB. Then in the introdiction to D. C. Dewey exemplified this notation by the mark 9(44)"17"=2 for History of France in the 18th century, written in English, six figures and five (or eight) other marks, where four letters are enough, MSLE, and two of these are from schedules of mnemonics. And that complementary, combinatory, mnemonic notation of the C. D. may be much worse than in the above instances, before it takes in all the courses of the billionaire banquet. It has been known to make the owls of Henry Holt blink in the dark of the library's night-time, and to bring forth the yowl of the Cheshire cat's famous smile. Such notation is unnecessary and unfit for libraries, large or small, whether on books or on catalog-cards. It was devised for and belongs to the multi-millionaire *Répertoire* of the International Institute.

But you haven't given up the dictionary catalog as yet, you say; and you intend to retain the D. C.—for economy. The L. C. cards give the class-marks, or, if not, the Relativ Index locates the subjects, and brings them together. Does it—on the shelves? The subjects, the groups of books, are dispersed as classified by the D. C., or by the L. C. cards, with all the lack of subordination and collocation for which the D. C. is criticised. And will the index of the C. D. bring within reach the subjects dispersed in those thousands of trays in the hall of a great card-catalog?

If the order of subjects matters so little, why classify at all? Why not arrange specific subjects in one alphabetic arrangement, on the shelves as in the catalog? That would obviate an index for the classification, as it has done for the catalog. But has it? We are told that in the dictionary catalog a virtual classification and index inhere in the heading-references, e.g. Farming, see Agriculture; and Fertilizers, see also Agriculture. But there are also see also references like Agriculture, see also Fertilizers; and these are dispersive. The dictionary catalog faces both ways, when asked such questions, and sometimes it runs away in terminological confusion—or the questioner does. The alphabetic subject-index to groups of books on shelves does likewise, but often worse.

If one order, or disorder, is as good, or as bad, as another, if scientists and educators disagree too much as to order and terminology, if logical subordination of special to general seems impracticable, is it any more practical or orderly or simple to arrange subjects alphabetically, general and special, formal and historical, national and linguistic, in one terminological *mélange* from Aba to Zyx? If so, why are so many subjects in the dictionary catalog complemented by classified subdivisions? The dictionary order is both alphabetic and classified—but mixed.

Classification is a matter of division and specification, subordination and coordination, relation and system. The alphabetic is antithetic and negates the very principles of classification. Its proper use is in the complementary index, and in unrelated minutiæ. Notation is subsidiary and forms the convenient means of passing from the alphabetic to the classified order.

Shall we classify subjects coherently, systematically, or shall we merely index them alphabetically; or shall we rest in the halfway "subject-index illusion"? Here is the issue. Shall we agree with Dr. Bradford or with Dr. Richardson? Shall we follow the school of Melvil Dewey or of John Dewey?

This is our query on reading Dr. Bradford's ascription of merits to the C. D., his first being: "Its principles are such as have by past experience been found to be absolutely necessary and have the approval of all experts on classification." Some of us deny that. His last statement in the article in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL we no less positively deny: "It will be obvious from what has been indicated above that no better classification than the Universal Decimal Classification could at present be prepared, except by accepting the principles which it embodies. . . . To make a better scheme without further discoveries in the art of classification is practically impossible." The canny reader may discover something in these words, and further reflections in the art of discerning are not impossible. Dr. Bradford's principles are not our principles, and our principles are not his —not all of them.

Wherever classification avails, its principles apply. We do not assert, however, that classification avails for all subjects or books, and for all libraries or readers, and for all classifiers. There are some that need not, or can not, get beyond the subject-index illusion, which at best may be deemed but half-way between classified order and alphabetic order, or between order and chaos.

Finally, we agree with Dr. Bradford that standardization, generally speaking, is economic—in methods and in systems. But what is meant, what is involved? Far-sighted and near-sighted librarians, watch your step in boarding this platform! There is no sense in adopting a faulty or burdensome standard, if you do not need it, if you can get along better without it. Nor should all librarians try to conform to one standard or one measure. As there are types of libraries, so there should be typical standards; and, as there are systems of organization, so there should be systems of standards.

There may be standard methods of selection, accession, classifying, and cataloging; and standard forms of catalogs, and standard systems of classification. But we distinguish between a system, or schedule, of classification and the actual correlative classification of books on the shelves. Librarians speak of adopting a standard classification, or the classification of another library, when they mean that they are adopting a system or schedule, which they will have to adapt to their own collections and requirements. That adapting may take half the work of actual classifying. The gain from following a standard system may largely be offset by the faults of the system and by its complexity and inadaptability.

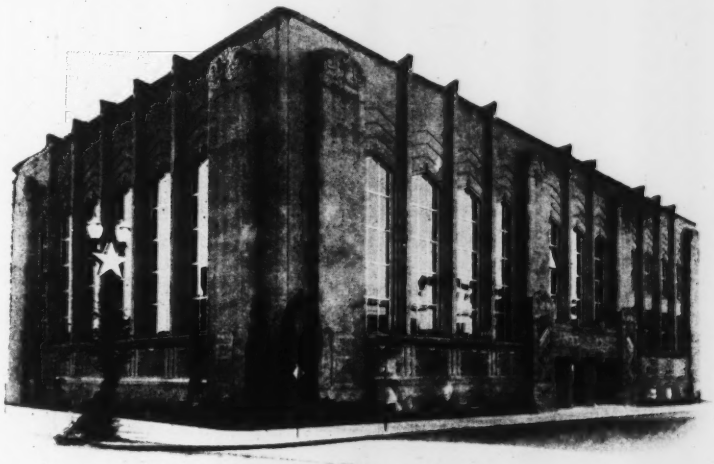
What are the real advantages and economies of such standardization? Cooperation is facilitated by conformity, and adaptation by familiarity. But cooperation in classifying is available through the index of any classification. The class-marks of the one system may thus readily be translated into the other classification. Then adaptation would be more direct and familiarity would begin at home. It is more effectual to have your classification fit your collection than to have it conform to some standard.

In classification and in cataloging standard general principles, methods, forms, and systems may be adopted as basic to special and individual structures and services. Then the special may be developed in partial conformity with the typical, which should be more or less consistent with the general. The local may likewise conform in general to the national, and this should be articulated with the international and consistent with it so far as is feasible. We should then have an organized, adaptable, economical, and truly advantageous system of standards, general, international, national, local, typical, and special. Certain principles, methods, or forms may, where feasible, extend throughout the entire international organization, others less general may be more national, others more regional or local, still others more topical or special; but the special and local should not be imposed on the general, the national, and the international; nor, conversely, should the international be imposed too much on the national, nor this on the local. All the members of the organization might partake of certain economies of cooperation and avail of certain methods of standardization without being constrained to adopt systems that are not typical and to carry the whole massive burden of inadaptable billionaire bibliography.

The New Main Library Building

By SUSAN T. SMITH

Librarian, Berkeley Public Library, California

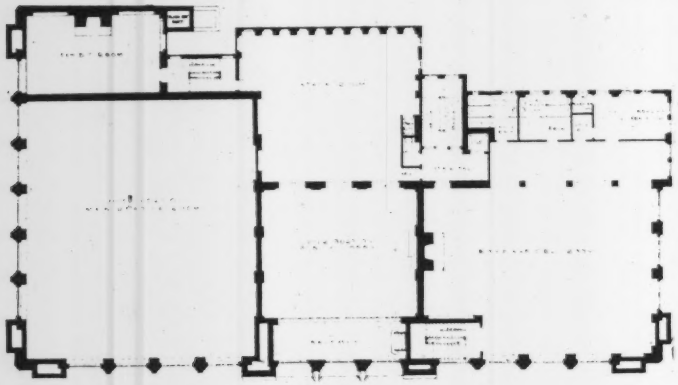


The New Main Library at Berkeley; Modernistic in Design and Built of Sage Green Concrete

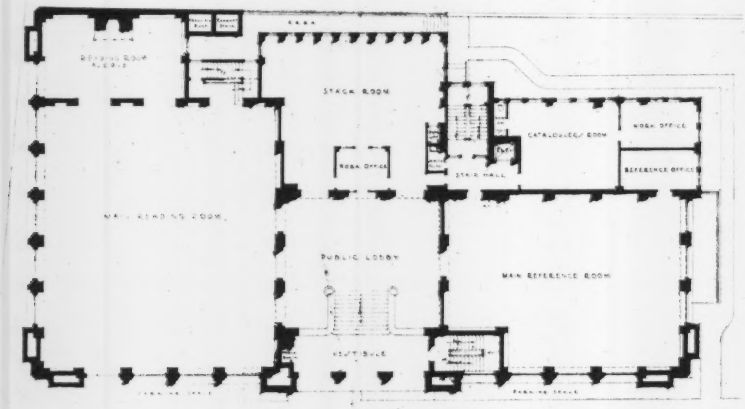
THE NEW main library building of the Berkeley Public Library opened its doors January 31, 1931. Its shape, size and architectural style were determined by the site (that of the old Carnegie building), its location in the central shopping district, and the limited amount of the appropriation. The building has a frontage of one hundred and seventy feet, and is ninety-eight feet deep. There are three floors, including the basement and the floors are subdivided on the southwest corner of the building, making two mezzanine floors. The six tiers of stacks occupy the center rear portion of the building. The architectural design is modernistic in treatment. The exterior is of sage green concrete lightly dashed, leaving the form of the concrete showing slightly; below the high windows and above the base course run decorative sgraffiato panels in darker green, the design of which is an allegorical representation of the story of books. Sculptured figures, Mayan in inspiration but modern in execution, surmount the pylons at the corner of the building and at each side of the main entrance. The vestibule and lobby are floored with pink Ten-

nessee marble, and the walls are of Italian Lunell with a border of Egyptian red marble. The walls of all reading rooms are of textured plaster, dull gold in color, with the exception of the Boys and Girls Room and the Staff Room. The ceilings of the Main Lobby Reading and Reference Rooms, are stencilled in polychrome colors. Dark oak has been used for all woodwork, shelving and furniture.

The floor plan was designed with a view to

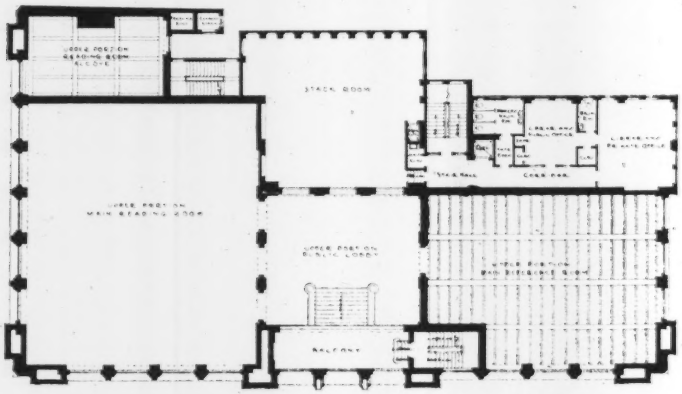


Left: The Main Vestibule is on the Street Level



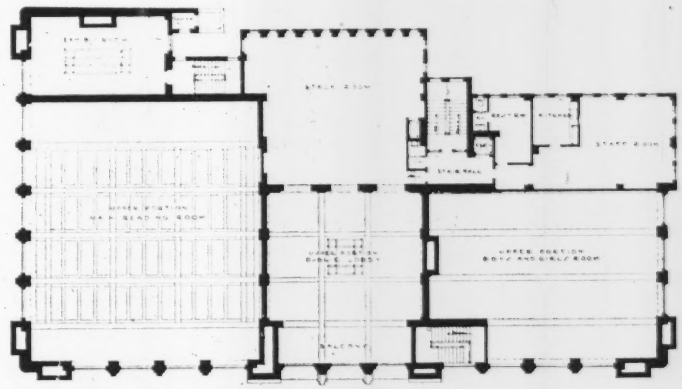
Above: The Boys and Girls Room on the Second Floor Is the Most Attractive Room In the Building

Right: An Exhibit Room, Planned For the Most Effective Displays, Is on the First Mezzanine



giving and receiving service with ease and economy of effort. Close interrelation between various departments of the library, and comfort and convenience for the members of the staff were carefully worked out. The main vestibule is on the street level. From this, a low stairway leads directly to the main lobby, where are located the delivery desk, registration and information desks and card catalog.

on the right, the stacks on the left, and a rear stairway. The newspaper room in the basement is reached by a stairway to the right of the entrance vestibule. This same stairway leads on up to the Boys and Girls Room on the second floor, over the reference room. The Boys and Girls Room is the most attractive room in the building; with its large rose brick fireplace, low window seats, peach-tinted walls and pointed windows looking to the



A Spacious Staff Room On the Second Mezzanine Is Connected With Each Floor By An Elevator

The spacious main reading room, sixty feet wide by sixty-eight feet long and approximately thirty-seven feet high opens to the left of the lobby. Here current periodicals and a limited file of bound magazines are shelved on sloping wall shelves. The straight line of tables and chairs is broken by low book shelves across the center of the room, and a browsing room with fireplace and comfortable chairs. The readers' adviser has a desk in this main reading room near the entrance to the room and close to the book stacks. Above the browsing room is a mezzanine floor which is the exhibit room, planned as to wall surfaces and lighting for the most effective display of pictures. This room also has a large fireplace. The offices of the librarian and the secretary are above the catalog room on a mezzanine floor. On this floor, also, is the women's public rest room. A spacious room, equipped entirely for the use of the staff, with a kitchenette, small rest room, with attractive furniture is on the second mezzanine. An elevator connects with each floor. A book lift is used to carry books from one stack tier to another. The main reference room is sixty feet long by forty-six feet wide, and is to the right of the lobby. A reference office is adjacent and a door opens behind the reference desk into a corridor with an entrance to the Catalog and Order Departments west through the Golden Gate.

Service and administration rooms occupy the southwest portion of the building. In the basement are the Mending and Branch Departments, near the service entrance, the staff locker room and rest room. Janitor's office and boiler room, and public rest room for men are also in the basement.

The lighting fixtures, modernistic in design are one of the most attractive features of the building and give an excellent light, as do the high windows on all sides. The building, fixtures and furniture were all designed by a local architect, Mr. James Plachek. The cost of construction of the building was $210,000.00. With equipment, it will total approximately $300,000.00. The money was raised by a direct building tax over a period of four years. The Berkeley Public Library as an integral part of the life of the community has always enjoyed the wholehearted support of the people of Berkeley. It is believed that the new building, which is the result of months of thought and consideration on the part of the architect, the Board of Library Trustees, the Librarian and Staff, will represent not only an architectural expression of the present age, but a fulfillment of the ideal of library service, receiving and dispensing the best of old and new in the world's literature and thought.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

May 15, 1931

Editorial Forum

IT IS WELL that the A.L.A. is next year to visit the South for its annual conference, as with Los Angeles, New Haven, New Orleans, and in 1933 Chicago as extreme points the compass will be well boxed by library travelers who have the good fortune to make the round. It might have been hoped that Texas with its remarkable library development would be chosen as offering the best exhibits to A.L.A. members, but on the other hand Louisiana has been notable as the backward state in the library field and so was chosen by the League of Library Commissions, and financed by a grant from Carnegie Corporation, for library development through the organizing work which Mr. Ferguson, as president of the Commission, so admirably headed and outlined and which has been so well carried through by local people. The more general development of the South as a regional field, through the appointment of Miss Tommie Dora Barker as Regional Director, will be an interesting subject of discussion at the conference, especially as it may prove the model for regional development in other parts of the country.

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OHIO HAS broken loose again and for the third time John Henry Newman is precipitated into the state librarianship as a deserving Democrat. This is not the fault of that party in particular, since for years Ohio has been notorious at the game of using this important office as a football to be tossed from one partisan to another as the state changes its political complexion—a not infrequent happening. The record of Mr. Newman in his two administrations does not augur well for his third, and the Ohio State Library Association, representing the view of librarians throughout the state and indeed throughout the United States, has for the third time voiced protest. It is to be hoped that the new governor, who has now heard the case as presented by members of the Legislative Committee of the State Association, will do all in his power to remedy the serious error of this purely partisan appointment. Only once in the past twenty years has Ohio enjoyed the service of a trained librarian in the state library with its potentialities of great service to the whole community of the state in the development of rural and other library facilities.

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AN INTERESTING criticism of automatic charging systems is made by Mr. Spaulding in his paper in the current number which reached us too late for inclusion in that in which this specific subject had rather full discussion. The emphasis on the contact of the library assistant with the borrower at the charging desk has much of value because in many cases this is the only contact between the library representative and the reader. Another comment on this subject is sent by Mr. Bostwick to correct any impression that the crude self-charging system which was an experiment in St. Louis years ago has been continued in that library. This system proved to be impracticable because of the confusion which resulted through the carelessness or incapacity of borrowers, a difficulty which the more modern systems seek to avoid. It would be interesting to know how other librarians regard the suggestion as to personal contact which Mr. Spaulding makes.

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PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has happily found plenty of work for a President out of a job and his syndicated utterances have attracted only less attention throughout the country than those of his great associate among the recruits of journalism, Mr. Will Rogers. In a recent contribution, reprinted elsewhere, he emphasizes his conviction of the usefulness of the rural library and what he says should be of help throughout the country in making it possible to reach the library ideal of bringing books to every reader, wherever he may be in our wide national expanse, who appreciates that benefit. He feels strongly and rightly that the best development of country life cannot be attained until the book from the public library reaches every home as do the newspaper, the auto, the radio and like modern improvements. Thanks to Calvin Coolidge!

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HAPPILY the second number of the *Library Quarterly*, that for April, more nearly fulfills the plan outlined in its projection and the expectation of the profession. The careful study, well charted, which Mr. Joeckel makes of the relation of

libraries under commission management in twenty-nine cities is well worth the thirty-one pages which it takes and which could not be afforded by any unsubsidized library periodical. The same may be said of the two papers on children in the library, written from different viewpoints. The book review section of twenty-five pages avoids the crudeness of that of the first number, a disproportionate amount of space being required for correction of the review of the Wilson History and Travel Section of the *Standard Catalog for Public Libraries* which its editor sets forth in detail and for an unworthy rejoinder by the reviewer who cites an extraordinary facility for "mental transformation," which enables him to write, e.g., Allen Johnson's *The Historian and Historical Evidence* when he "had in mind" J. M. Vincent's *Historical Research*, as explanation of some glaring mistakes and who does not do credit either to his capability as a reviewer or to the training which his university relations has given him. He repeats his assault on this useful series of catalogs for their omission of out-of-print books, in that respect obsolete, and refuses to modify his rather astounding statement that the D. C. classification represents an obsolete method.

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THE NOT unexpected passing of Mary Elizabeth Wood at Wuchang closes the earthly life of a noble woman whose record of distinctive achievement is almost without parallel. When she went to China a generation ago to visit her missionary brother she became attracted by the potentialities of modern libraries in China as a means of bringing that great nation into line with modern life and so fitted herself by library training to develop the Boone University Library and the Library School in connection therewith. This success in a land so absolutely foreign to our ways was great indeed, but her really noteworthy achievement was when she came to Washington, wearing that new bonnet which afterward became humorously famous, interviewed directly about nine-tenths of the membership of the House and of the Senate and obtained the passage of the bill granting the balance of the Boxer indemnity for educational work in China. Her direct methods and their result astonished Congress as much as it did outsiders, for it was unprecedented in its triumph over red tape and Congressional delay. Since then, in failing health, she has devoted herself relentlessly to making the most of the opportunity afforded partly by this Congressional action, and in the far future China will be greatly indebted to a woman whose name may then be forgotten.

Library Chat

DO YOU REMEMBER, and it was not a hundred years ago either, when many a library assistant in New England wore a small white ruffled muslin apron? A tea apron they called them when worn at home. Frequently with the apron there were sleeve protectors of a darker material. The modern substitute for these at some delivery desks seems to be a deep wide pair of cuffs made from paper towels. No substitute has appeared for the little apron with the ties and the long ends that adorned some of the backs of our erstwhile co-workers.

Deplore their passing, not I! Not even in that smockless age did beruffled aprons seem a suitable addition to one's work-a-day costume. These aprons seemed to become the librarians who in the old day wanted all their books on the shelves so as to know where they were. Are we today known by our "aprons" or by the judgment we use in administering our libraries and the part we play in the wholesome upbuilding of our community?

—M. R.

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Book Dedicated To Librarian

DEDICATION in Hugh Walpole's latest book, *Above the Dark Tumult:*

DEDICATION
For My Friend
WALTER BRISCOE
City Librarian
of
Nottingham

My dear Walter,

I hope that you will not take this Tale too seriously. Once before I had a holiday and wrote a story about a Red-Haired Man and have been distressed ever since at the scientific remarks made about that gentleman!

Now again, in the middle of investigation into the Herries family, I have taken a holiday and enjoyed myself over something that is a tale and nothing but a tale. The second volume of the "Harries" chronicles will be published in the autumn.

Meanwhile, a momentary vision that I had of a room high above the leaping lights of Piccadilly has betrayed me into sheer story-telling. I know that you are a regular schoolboy for stories and therefore I have great pleasure in giving this one to you.

Affectionately,

HUGH WALPOLE.

Librarian Authors

GEORGE HERBERT BUSHNELL, University Librarian at St. Andrews, England, published a book entitled *University Librarianship* in 1930. This work is very broad in scope, being much more than a text-book. It deals with the methods to be used, the plan of the buildings and also has chapters on bindery work, on the teaching of bibliography, on reproduction of rare works, inter-library borrowing, etc. There are five pages on the instructions for listing periodicals in the forthcoming catalog of periodicals in British University Libraries. In 1931 he published a short book entitled *The World's Earliest Libraries*, which includes libraries of the Babylonians, Phoenicians, Hebrews, Essenes, etc. Both books were published by Grafton and Company of London. Mr. Bushnell writes his own biography as follows:

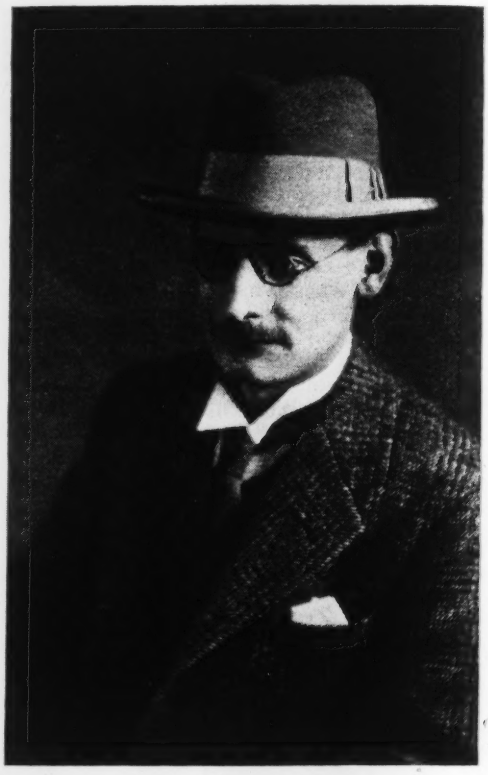
"It is about four hundred years since the connection of the Bushnell family with America commenced and I am happy to form another link in the long chain linking the two countries, and to join the honored ranks of Librarian Authors in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. Naturally I feel no stranger to a country wherein several towns, a Mountain, and a Park, bear the name Bushnell!

"Most librarians have full-time jobs and often every scrap of literary work attempted is done after library hours. As far as I can remember, in my first library I did no writing at all—I sketched instead! This post was a sinecure. Indeed I found time occasionally to take charge of an accountant's branch office.

"Originally I optimistically intended to become an artist: my first appointment being as pupil-artist with an engraving firm.

"On the advice of my Mother (who perhaps thought work in a library was a soft job!), I took up Librarianship when it seemed likely that engraving would strain my eyes. Leaving my easy post in Queen's College, I entered upon a very happy period of work in Birmingham University Library. Here I joined that splendid company of young men who have left 'footprints on the sands' of librarianship.

"It is rather difficult to realize that I have published over fifty articles and several books. I began, I think, with a learned (?) study of Robespierre. As I was then about fifteen and sent the study to a *popular* weekly I was perhaps young for my years! Why I started to write I hardly know, possibly the force of heredity accounts for it. I have written a history of ancient libraries, the seeds of which were sown when I was seven or eight and my Father read Herodotus to me. But I have felt the urge to write about most things.



George Herbert Bushnell

"Even during the War I could not let well alone and be content with a comfortable life in the trenches, but must needs edit a *Trench-Magazine* and publish a charming white-covered booklet of verse!

"The whole of one issue of the former was blown up or lost in another delightful way peculiar to the War—the latter was not; I periodically move neat parcels of it in my study still!

"Since St. Andrews paid me the compliment of appointing me University Librarian I have perhaps been busier than ever before, but have sought relaxation in a busman's holiday.

"I have written about all sorts of matters from town beauties to typography and from librarianship to Sir John Millais—but never before have I attempted an article on myself, and though no doubt I am quite a good trumpeter my readers are earnestly requested to make allowances for an experienced hand!"

The Open Round Table

Indictment of Present A. L. A. Policy

Plans For the 1931 meeting of the American Library Association have brought forth several points of interest and opinion. There is a real question as to the future progress of the Association and the alignments taking place within the organization. The consensus of opinion among the younger members of the profession is crystallizing in the form of an indictment of present policy. The organization is crying for more funds, more members, new objectives, and new life. How can they be obtained when year after year the "Old Guard" continues to grip the wheel? Moreover, what chance for effective leadership has a man as President of the Association in a one-year term? Is it a mere honor or is it a job to be the President of the American Library Association? Would it be reasonable to suggest that for a five-year period only officers be chosen who have identified themselves with the movement by their moral support and active work, and that furthermore, no one beyond the age of forty years be admitted as a candidate for office during this period?

With the influx of new professional practitioners of librarianship, the surge upward cannot be stemmed or thrust aside. The young bloods gathering in libraries from various library schools are exchanging opinions and forming their own conclusions regardless of the opinions of their elders in the profession. These new minds have something to offer. Their ideas and energy must be fully utilized not only for the library service but for the library profession. If we are in earnest about elevating the standing of the library profession and modernizing library activities everywhere, why not run the full course and make our organization *national* in its viewpoint and *democratic* in its organization. Otherwise, the profession will not profit from the many minds now constituting it today.

The new era of professional librarianship is just dawning on the horizon. We must awaken to full and complete alertness to the possibilities of greater and more lasting contributions from the new crowd coming in, and let us not in that connection beg the question by such an unusual and highly questionable proceeding as provision of a special conference for librarians under a given age. A man's value cannot be measured in terms of years, but in terms of judgment and brain power, personality and human qualities. However much older members of any group or profession may wish to retain the power, they can do so only by inhibiting the things which they pretend to promote. We want new leaders. We want new blood. We want new ideas. We want new energy. Who will dare to stem the tide by setting up a calendar as a measure of a man's ability?

Luke Forward.

Warning Against Book Dealer

I am writing to you to ask you to warn librarians through The Library Journal against a man calling himself H. Henken and representing Wright Howes of Chicago, a dealer in old books. This man bought books from us and did not pay for them and forged the name of the librarian to a check. He is tall and thin and has red hair and very poor teeth.

Ruth P. Hughes,
Freeport, Illinois, Public Library.

Implied Pittsburgh Recommendation False

The Trust Research Bureau, Los Angeles, is carrying the name of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh in the announcements of its "Fixed Trust Review," a 42-page booklet costing $20.

The company refused to send a copy on approval, and because of the heavy demand in our Business Branch it was ordered. It is not at all what our readers expected and other libraries are urged not to purchase it upon our implied recommendation.

Ralph Munn, *Director,*
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Library Murder Book Disappointing

Why treat the reference librarian so rough? Everyone knows that she always does her darndest. Why overlook the cataloger? Her cross references frequently makes one want to commit murder. This book (*Murder in a Library*) is very disappointing.

Herbert W. Fison.

A. L. A. Conference—New Haven, Conn.

New Haven Conference Accommodations

IT IS INTENDED that the following statements shall answer, without the writing of special letters, so far as may be possible, the questions which experience to date indicates will be asked by those who apply for dormitory accommodations:

It is desirable to apply for dormitory rooms at once.

No advance deposit of money on account of dormitory rooms or board at the Dining Hall (Commons) is desired.

Cancellation of reservations will be accepted at any time, but the courtesy of written cancellation is requested.

Dormitory rates are:

Per person, 1 night $2.00; 2 nights $4.00; 3 nights $6.00; 4 nights $7.50; 5 nights $7.50; 6 nights $9.00; 7 nights $10.50.

Suites in the dormitories (usually living room, or study, and two bedrooms) will be assigned to the number of persons for whom bedrooms are provided, so each person will have a completely private bedroom even if sharing a suite with a stranger.

A few rooms are single rooms (having no separate living room); only one person will be assigned to such a room.

Each dormitory consists of one or more stairhalls or entries: In each entry there will be found two or more suites and an adequate bathroom, on practically every floor.

The construction plan of the dormitories is such that it is not convenient to house more than one sex in any entry; so married couples, if living in dormitories, *must be separated.*

The first meal served to the A.L.A. delegates at the University Dining Hall (Commons) will be that of luncheon on Monday, June 22, and the last meal will be that of luncheon on Saturday, June 27.

In the assigning of dormitory rooms applicants will be located in one of the four groups here listed if an expression of preference reaches Mr. F. B. Johnson, 20 Ashmun Street, New Haven, before June 1:

1. Law Librarians and State Librarians
2. Children's Librarians
3. College Librarians
4. School Librarians

Those who express no preference will be assigned to a fifth unclassified group.

NEW HAVEN HOTELS

Hotel Taft, Chapel and College Streets, adjacent to campus. Two hundred rooms. Single room with bath, $4.75; double room with bath, double beds and twin beds, $9.00; single room without bath, $4.25; double room with bath, $7.50; three or more sharing room and bath, single beds, $4.00 per person; two double rooms with connecting bath, accommodating four persons, single beds, $16.50. Breakfast is included in all rates quoted.

Hotel Bishop, Chapel and High Streets, adjacent to campus. Fifty persons accommodated. Single room with bath, $3.00; double room with bath, twin beds, $5.00; three in a room with bath, $7.00.

Hotel Duncan, 1151 Chapel Street, three blocks from campus. Accommodations for 175. Single room with bath, $2.50; double room with bath, double bed and twin beds, $4.00 up; single room without bath, with running water, $2.00; double room without bath, with running water, $3.50 up. Suites of two connecting rooms and bath, four to six persons in suite, $2.50 per person.

Hotel Strand, Court and Orange Streets, three blocks from campus. Ninety accommodated. Single room with bath, $2.50 up; double room with bath, $4.00 up; single room without bath, with running water, $1.50 up; double room without bath, with running water, $3.00 up. This hotel is for men only.

Additional Travel Information

PRICES FROM principal sections of the country (1½ fares for round trip Identification Certificate plan) will be found in the A.L.A. *Bulletin* for March, page 97.

SPECIAL TRAVEL PARTIES

A special train will be run from Chicago to New Haven over the Pennsylvania R.R. leaving Chicago, Saturday, June 20, 12:30 noon (Standard time). Send to Mr. John F.

Phelan (care of The Chicago Public Library) before June 1st the amount for Pullman (Lower $10.63, Upper $8.50) plus $1.75 for the Sunday stop-over at Gettysburg.

CLEVELAND CAR

To save changing cars en route a Pullman will leave Cleveland on the Pennsylvania R.R. Saturday, June 20th, at 7:00 p.m. Standard time and be attached to Special Train at Pittsburgh, provided 15 persons register. Book before June 1st with Miss Leta Adams, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio, sending $6.38 for Pullman lower, $5.10 for upper, plus $1.75 for Gettysburg stop-over.

DETROIT CAR

To save changing cars en route a Pullman will leave Detroit on the Pennsylvania R.R. Saturday, June 20th, at 1:00 p.m. Standard time and be attached to Special Train at Mansfield, Ohio, provided 15 persons register. Book before June 1st with Mrs. Helen Boyer, Staff Secretary, Public Library, Detroit, Mich., sending $7.50 for lower berth, $6.00 for upper, plus $1.75 for Gettysburg stop-over.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA PARLOR CAR

A car will be attached to the A.L.A. Special Train at Baltimore at 2:30 p.m. (Eastern Standard time) on Sunday, June 21st, arriving at West Philadelphia at 4:30 p.m. Trains leaving Washington at 1:00 o'clock p.m. will make connections with Special at Baltimore at 2:30 p.m. Pullman seats will cost $2.33 from Baltimore and Washington to New Haven and $1.35 from Philadelphia to New Haven. Please send requests for Pullman reservations to Franklin H. Price, The Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square, Philadelphia, before June 1st.

Railroad tickets should read via Pennsylvania to New York, N. Y., N. H. & H., Hell Gate Bridge route.

NEW ENGLAND

A parlor car will be run from Boston to New Haven by way of Providence Sunday, June 21st, at 3:25 p.m. (Standard time). Send Mr. F. W. Faxon (83 Francis St., Back Bay, Boston) before June 10th. $1.35 for seat from Boston or 98c. for seat from Providence.

POST-CONFERENCE MOTOR BUS TRIP

(For details see *Bulletin* for March, page 98, or THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for March 15th, or *Libraries* for April.)

Four and one-half days, 500 miles up the Connecticut River Valley (Conn., Mass., and Vermont) and through the Berkshire Mountains. Sunday, June 28th, to Thursday, July 2nd, all expenses included—$43.00 two in a room, with bath, $46.00; room alone without bath $46.00, or with bath $48.00.

Register paying $5.00 before June 1st, final payment June 10th, to Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Back Bay, Mass., who will have personal charge.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN PARTY

A special train will leave Chicago via the Pennsylvania Railroad from the Union Station, Canal and Jackson Sts., at 12:30 p.m. central standard time (1:30 p.m. daylight saving time) Saturday, June 20. Upon arrival at York, Pennsylvania on Sunday morning, June 21, at 8:00 o'clock, busses will convey the party to Gettysburg for a tour of the historic battlefields under the competent direction of government guides. The cost of this trip will be $1.75. Luncheon will be served at the Blue Parrot Tea Room in Gettysburg ($1.00) after which the party will leave York at 1:00 p.m. and arrive in New Haven at 8:30 p.m. on Sunday.

RAILROAD CONVENTION RATES

Reduced rates of fare and one-half and fare and three-fifths on the Identification Certificate plan have been authorized. Certificates may be procured through Mr. Carl H. Milam, secretary of the A.L.A. (520 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago). Tickets purchased on the one and one-half fare basis are good for return until July 3. Those who desire to extend their journey in the East should purchase tickets on the one and three-fifths fare basis, which are good for thirty days and allow a diverse route returning via Boston, Montreal, Niagara Falls, New York, etc. Convention tickets will be on sale June 18th.

Railroad fares—Chicago to New Haven, Conn.

Regular one way fare	$33.09
Round trip convention fare (one and one half basis)	49.64
Round trip convention fare (one and three-fifths basis)	52.95

Both of the above convention fares are based on passenger using same route in both directions.

Pullman fares.

Lower berth	$10.63
Upper berth	8.50
Section (one person)	14.88
Compartment	30.00
Drawing Room	38.00

Registration:

Registrations for the Chicago party should be sent to John F. Phelan, The Chicago Public Library, before June 1, accompanied by the price of Pullman accommodation desired plus $1.75 for the Gettysburg battlefield trip.

Current Library Literature

AMERICANA. *See* BIBLIOGRAPHY.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Stillwell, M. B. *Incunabula and Americana* (1450-1800); *a Key to Bibliographical Study*. Columbia Univ. Press, 1931. cl. xviii+483p. $12.

Miss Stillwell is librarian of the Annmary Brown Memorial, Providence, R. I. Three parts: Incunabula and its study; Americana from 1492 to 1700, with notes on later Americana through the Revolutionary period; notes and definitions, bibliographical terminology, Latin contractions and abbreviations, place-names of 15th-century printing towns, and selected bibliographies. Reviewed in *Lib. Quar.* 1: 232-233. 1931.

BOOKS, PHYSICAL FEATURES OF

Walter, F. K. Book-making a librarian wants. LIB. JOUR. 56: 385-388. 1931.

By the librarian of the University of Minnesota Library. "Paper which prophesies disintegration is of course the chief trouble of forward-thinking librarians and it is indeed difficult to obtain, except at impracticable expense, a quality which librarians used to demand and get. But greater legibility through the use of good fonts and well-balanced pages is a possibility which should be met. What Mr. Walter says about bindings is very well worth while."—Editorial, p. 399.

BOOKS AND READING

Waples, Douglas. What subjects appeal to the general reader? *Lib. Quar.* 1: 189-203. 1931.

Résumé of a report to be published May 26, 1931, by the A.L.A. and the University of Chicago Press, under the title *What People Want to Read About*, by Douglas Waples and Ralph W. Tyler. A list of 117 topics purporting to include all contemporary topics of interest to the general reader, as shown by articles published in American magazines published from 1919 to 1929, was checked by about 70 readers each in 13 general classes of readers. In general readers expressed genuine interest in reading about matters of real importance, and in reading about themselves.

BOSTON (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Moore, Charles. Charles Follen McKim. *More Books*. 6: 89-95. 1931.

By the Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts. "It is almost half a century since the commission to design the Boston Public Library was given to McKim, Mead and White. . . . Yet here stands the Boston Public Library, quietly, modestly, the peer of any building in America as the combined and unified work of architect, painter and sculptor, bearing on its front, like unto the fillet on the head of a goddess, the proclamation of its origin and enduring purpose."

BRANCHES AND STATIONS

Ormerod, James. Branch libraries. *Lib. World*. 33: 259-263. 1931.

By the librarian of the Derby (England) Public Libraries. Advocates occasional departures from the butterfly type of branch library (with radiating stacks), the abolition of newspaper and lecture rooms, and borrowing of books when needed from a central reservoir, instead of making each branch a self-contained unit.

See also COUNTY LIBRARIES, subhead GREAT BRITAIN; PASADENA (CAL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BUSINESS MEN. *See* LIBRARY SERVICE TO BUSINESS MEN.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Watson, K. W. Boyhood favorites of famous men. LIB. JOUR. 56: 356-358; 373. 1931.

Mrs. Watson is the head of the children's department of the Denver (Col.) Public Library. Replies were received from Cyrus Curtis, N. C. Wyeth, Arthur Rackham, Maxfield Parrish, Mrs. Byrd (for Admiral Byrd), and several others. *Robinson Crusoe* led with 18 votes.

CHILDREN'S READING

Starke, A. H. Children's reading. *Lib. Quar.* 1: 175-188. 1931.

A survey of the material used in the preparation of the report of the Committee on Reading of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. This consisted chiefly of statistical information on reading facilities and on the publication and distribution of juvenile reading matter and of matter suitable for juvenile and adolescent reading; about 90 special studies of the reading habits of selected groups and of specific reading problems; and a great mass of more informal material, the records of the experience of teachers, librarians and others. Material of the first type was found to be very meager. Of the third type, Mr. Starke comments: "The enthusiasm of librarians for their work and a consequent tendency to discover desirable results where desirable results are not actually evident; the gradual, unconscious narrowing of point of view that work almost exclusively with children sometimes brings; and a tendency toward excessive informality in writing which is a natural concomitant of informality in library work with children, are factors which vitiate much of the writing which some librarians have done about their own work."

CITY MANAGER. *See* LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Lib. Occurrent, issued by the Library Division of the Indiana Library and Historical Department, publishes several short articles on county library work in its issue for April-June 1931 (10: 40-71. 1931).

GREAT BRITAIN

Library Association. County Libraries Section. *County Libraries in Great Britain and Ireland. Report on Branch Library Buildings with Statistical Tables* 1929-30. Edinburgh: T. and A. Constable, n.d. pap. 34+7p. illus. plans.

Appendix I lists names and addresses of county librarians. Appendix II contains statistical tables. A scale of minimum area for lending departments is suggested, based on what is known of conditions in existing buildings.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. BAKER LIBRARY. *See* LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.

DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, DURHAM, N. C.

Powell, B. E., *comp. Handbook of the Duke University Libraries*. Durham, N. C.: The Library, 1931. pap. 32p. illus. plans.

Expenditures for books in the year ending July 1, 1930, totaled $155,000. The *Handbook* furnishes a guide to the general library, woman's college library, law library, medical library, and departmental libraries, and gives brief instructions as to the use of card catalogs, reference books, etc.

EDUCATION, ADULT

Chancellor, John. Helping readers with a purpose. *A.L.A. Bull.* 25: 136-139. 1931.

By the former reader's adviser, New Haven (Conn.) Public Library. Reader's advisers should emphasize consecutive reading.

GIFTS, LIBRARY

Butler, Pierce. The dentition of *Equus Donatus*. *Lib. Quar.* 1: 204-211. 1931.

A study of the four types of gifts to libraries: expendible funds, capital endowment, books and endowment, and books alone. "Money gifts seem to have been the most successful, books the least efficient. Endowment, more particularly that of academic libraries, has not seldom retarded or prevented outright normal communal action. While the recipient generation has been benefited with a library before its time, its successors have cor-

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Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy*, to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

respondingly suffered in the inheritance of an inadequate equipment." "It is not pleasant to realize that in the various copies of the forty-two line *Bible* which are scattered about the country, our American libraries have a frozen endowment equivalent to an annual income exceeding $100,000."

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Williamson, C. C. Library service. Amer. Assn. of Univ. Professors. *Bull.* 17: 205-213. 1931.

Discussion of the Andresen Bill for extension of the government document depository privilege and of the existing system of distributing government documents as it affects college libraries.

See also PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Campbell, D. S. *Libraries in the Accredited High Schools of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in the Southern States.* A report of the status of high school libraries with respect to the new library standards of the Association. [Nashville, Tenn.: George Peabody College, Division of Surveys and Field Studies], 1930. pap. 72+27p.

Not one of the 922 schools studied meets the requirements of all six standards of organization, appropriation, equipment, etc. The highest number of schools conforming to all the requirements of any one standard is 488, or 52.9 per cent, which meet the requirements of Standard Number III, dealing with appropriations. Only 5.7 per cent meet the requirements of Number II, dealing with the librarian.

Steele, Harold. The necessity for and possibilities of the small high school library. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 22: 3-5. 1931.

By the superintendent of schools, Jackson, Mich. Touches on proper provision of books and magazines, and the successful service to schools in Jackson County, Mich.

INCUNABULA. *See* BIBLIOGRAPHY.

LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

Joeckel, C. B. The public library under the city-manager form of government. *Lib. Quar.* 1: 121-151. 1931. (To be continued.)

Based on data collected in 1928. A few changes have since occurred in the list of manager cities and in the legal status of one or two libraries. The 29 cities studied include Indianapolis, Kalamazoo, Kansas City, Wheeling, Cleveland, Dayton, Springfield (Ill.), Bay City, Grand Rapids, Berkeley, Cincinnati, Fort Worth, Knoxville, Niagara Falls, Pasadena, Roanoke, San Diego, Wichita, Norfolk, Portland (Me.), Miami, Portsmouth (Va.), Jackson (Mich.), Long Beach (Cal.), Pontiac, Sacramento, Stockton, Oklahoma City, and Rochester.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

Walker, J. E. The organization of a new library service. *Lib. Assn. Record.* 3rd. ser. 1: 73-84. 1931.

By the chief librarian of the Hendon (England) Public Library. This paper is based on the library's experience in ordering and preparing books before opening its doors for the first time to the public at the end of 1929.

LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS

Dartmouth College Library (Baker Library) *Lib. Bull.* began publication in April 1931 (13p.) "The library contains, and adds continually, much interesting material which is of no use to the college because no one knows about it. One hears rumors that the library's ways of doing things and its reasons for doing them—or not doing them—are quite mysterious to many. The library is now able to give service in ways which are perhaps not fully realized. We have thought that a periodical, published occasionally during the college year, which would attempt to set forth some part of these things, might add to the usefulness of the library."

Nebraska Public Library Commission. *Bull.* v. 1, no. 1, January 1931.

New Jersey Lib. Bull. began new series, vol. 1, January 1931, and will hereafter be published quarterly.

LIBRARY REPORTS

Hannum, F. A. Adventures in library reports. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 22: 60-61. 1931.

By the librarian of the Ann Arbor (Mich.) Public Library. Completeness, clearness and conciseness are the chief elements of a good library report. Statistics are better presented by graphs than in tables.

LIBRARY SERVICE TO BUSINESS MEN

Vormelker, R. L. What the public business librarian offers the special librarian and vice versa. *Special Libs.* 22: 113-115. 1931.

By the business research librarian of the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library. The specialized knowledge of each type of librarian is often useful to the other. "Reference only" rules should be made as flexible as possible. *Special Libs.* for March 1931 features the addresses and discussion on this subject at the San Francisco conference in 1930 (22: 75-87. 1931).

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

Lewerenz, A. S. Children and the public library. *Lib. Quar.* 1: 152-174. 1931.

An investigation made by the statistician of the Los Angeles city schools at the request of a Committee of Psychologists, School Supervisors, and Librarians appointed by the Sixth District of the California Lib. Assn. Objective test data for intelligence and scholastic achievement were secured for 851 school children drawing books from the branches of the Los Angeles Public Library. Analysis of these findings indicate that children who draw children's books are, more often than not, of a superior type, mentally and scholastically; and that many children of sub-normal mentality do not make use of the children's section of the public library.

Martin, Helen. Good reading for children; a retrospect of A.L.A. accomplishments and a prospect of work to be done. *A.L.A. Bull.* 25: 125-129. 1931.

Development of library service to children since 1876. Departmentalization had its chief beginnings in 1898.

Ovell, Doris. Childish things. *Lib. Assistant.* 24: 78-88. 1931.

The writer is on the staff of the Bethnall Green (England) Public Library. "It is almost hopeless to attempt to 'raise the standard of reading' in a juvenile library. The normal taste of juvenile readers is for thrillers. . . . Briefly, I consider that the work of the children's library should be directed almost exclusively towards vocational service. It should be realized that the child who today is a borrower at the children's library will tomorrow be a citizen contributing his share to the wealth of the nation. It should be the aim of the children's librarian to equip that child as completely as possible for the life that lies before it."

See also CHILDREN'S READING.

LINCOLN HISTORICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION LIBRARY, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Bailey, L. J. A library of Lincolniana. LIB. JOUR. 56: 397; 405. 1931.

By the director of the Indiana State Library. The Foundation has seven bureaus. The library has more than 22,000 printed items about Lincoln and upwards of 15,000 manuscripts.

LOCAL COLLECTIONS

Silliman, S. I. Library collections of local history. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 22: 35-37. 1931.

Practical suggestions for building the local history collection: indexes to chief local events in old newspapers, the record books of the Grand Army of the Republic; county histories; transcripts of census reports, etc.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, CHICAGO, ILL. ELIZABETH M. CUDAHY MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The Elizabeth M. Cudahy Memorial Library. Dedication Exercises. June 8, 1930. Chicago: Loyola Univ., n.d. pap. 32p. illus. plans.

Dedicatory address by Arthur E. Bostwick, p. 13-24.

MUTILATION OF BOOKS AND PAPERS

Johnson, L. B. The bookworm's little brother. *Newark Sch. Bull.* 10: 123-125. 1931.

"In New York, the Public Library has denied reading room privileges to all high school pupils. In Newark, the depredations of the cutworms have become so serious that desperate remedies are necessary. . . . The solution seems to be first, in greater emphasis on the use and care of books; second, in definite standards set up by the teacher, for the illustrative material in notebooks."

See also THEFTS, BOOK.

PASADENA (CAL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Stevenson, Helen. New Pasadena branches. illus. plan. LIB. JOUR. 56: 360, 361. 1931.

North and Northeast Branches have become La Pintoresca and Santa Catalina Branch Libraries. The former is Spanish in feeling and is built on the modified cross design.

PRISON LIBRARIES

MacCormick, A. H. The prison library. LIB. JOUR. 56: 359-360. 1931.

By the Assistant Director, U. S. Bureau of Prisons. "The hundred and twenty thousand adults in our American prisons and reformatories constitute a reading public that is Society's charge and Society's responsibility."

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Shimer, N. T. Securing and recording public documents. LIB. JOUR. 56: 304-306. 1931.

Methods used for procuring and recording state, municipal and foreign documents in the Serial Division of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

RUSSIA

Haffkin Hamburger, L. *Rukovodstvo dlya Nebol'shikh i Srednikh Bibliotek.* Moscow, Leningrad, 1930. 384p.

Sixth rev. and enl. ed. of her *Guide for Small and Medium-Sized Libraries.* "Much of the matter is familiar, for the author is familiar with Western library methods. But even to those who cannot read Russian, the photographs of the interiors of Russian popular libraries of to-day will be of great interest." *Lib. Assn. Record.* 3rd ser. 1:109. 1931.

RARE BOOKS

Curtis, A. E. Valuable old books. LIB. JOUR. 56: 354-355. 1931.

Source material, books published by an author, books published in a small town, and complete files of newspapers and the lesser known magazines should be looked for by the librarian discarding material.

RECRUITING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

Downey, M. E. Recruiting for librarianship through the college library. LIB. JOUR. 56: 390-393. 1931.

Suggestions for addressing college students on librarianship as a profession, with references to printed aids for recruiting.

REFERENCE BOOKS

MacGeorge, A. E. Reference books on display. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 27: 64-65. 1931.

Encouraged by the public's interest in the display of the new Britannica, the Stevens Point Public Library proceeded to invite public inspection of some older reference books.

REPORTS. *See* LIBRARY REPORTS.

ROCHESTER, UNIVERSITY OF. RUSH RHEES LIBRARY.

Gilchrist, D. B. The Rush Rhees Library at the University of Rochester. illus. LIB. JOUR. 56: 343-346. 1931.

The library is a unit of the eleven structures of the new plant and River Campus of the College for Men of the University, Rochester, N. Y., dedicated Oct. 10-12, 1930. It has a potential capacity of two million volumes.

RUSSIA. *See* PUBLIC LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD RUSSIA.

SALARIES

A.L.A. Committee on Salaries. Salary statistics; public libraries in cities of 25,000-70,000 population. —Public libraries in cities of 5,000 to 20,000 population. *A.L.A. Bull.* 25: 160-163; 165-167. 1931.

Second compilation for both types of cities.

THEFTS, BOOK

Bousfield, H. G. Administrative control of book losses. graph. LIB. JOUR. 56: 350-353. 1931.

By the chief of Readers' Department, Washington Square Library, New York University. Readers are now required to register when entering the stacks. Loss through falsification of name and address can be partially controlled by demanding, as verification, the student's enrollment receipt or program card.

See also MUTILATION OF BOOKS AND PAPERS.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Munthe, Wilhelm. *Amerikanske Biblioteker.* Inntrykk fra en Studiereise Hosten 1930. Uppsala: Almquist Wiksells Boktryckeri, 1931. pap. 35p. illus. plans. (Saertrykk fra *Nordisk Tidskrift für Bok- och Biblioteksvasen,* Arg. XVIII. 1931.)

"Skyskraper og biblioteker—det er Amerikas store insats i moderne bygningskunst." Considers Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois and Yale, besides the New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Baltimore public libraries and the Library of Congress.

—— *Universitetsbibliotekets Utbygning.* En Utredning ved Overbibliotekaren. Oslo: Grondahl & Sons Boktrykkeri, 1930. pap. 35p. illus. plans.

Putnam, Herbert. Address at the Princeton Library dinner. LIB. JOUR. 56: 389, 409. 1931.

Address at the first annual dinner of the Friends of the Princeton Library, New York City, April 13, 1931. Emphasizes that gifts to university libraries should be made free of all hampering conditions.

—— The university and the library. LIB. JOUR. 56: 347-349. 1931.

Dedicatory address delivered at the Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University, April 11, 1931. "In the recent development of American libraries no phenomenon is more striking than the extraordinary development of the academic group. Excluding the two municipal libraries of Boston and New York, six endowed collections closely reserved, and the Library of Congress, four-fifths of the books in this country of serious import to scholars are now concentrated in the libraries of our universities. That means a concentration at points not always centers of research in general or convenient to it; and in institutions whose prime interest is a special, limited constituency, and with no obligation (save as nobility obliges) to the public at large. The policy adopted by them and the organization which may make it effective are therefore matters of general concern."

See also DUKE UNIVERSITY; LOYOLA UNIVERSITY; ROCHESTER, UNIVERSITY OF; YALE UNIVERSITY.

YALE UNIVERSITY. STERLING MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

Hale, W. H. Yale's cathedral orgy. *Nation.* 132:471-472. 1931.

The new library building seems to the writer "an orgy of meretricious medievalism and Stale iconography."

The Sterling Memorial Library. illus. plans.

Yale Univ. Lib. *Gazette.* 5: 57-123. 1931.

Full descriptions of general features, mechanical equipment, and decoration, with numerous plates.

New England School Library Association

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the New England School Library Association is to be held at the Church Wall, New Haven, Connecticut, on Saturday, June 27, at 8:00 a.m. This sounds like rather an early hour for such an affair; but because there are so many A.L.A. and School Library Section meetings that our people will want to attend, the Executive Board decided that a breakfast meeting would be easiest for everybody. Ordinarily the annual meeting is scheduled in May and is one of the two important affairs arranged by the N.E.S.L.A. for each year. This spring it seems best to combine with the national meeting, since most of the school librarians will be there in June.

School Library News

Daily School Library Hour

PERHAPS ONE OUTSTANDING feature of the Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, high school library is its system of *universal* usage by the students of the junior and senior high schools. In 1923 the schedule was so arranged as to give each pupil one hour each day in the library. Seating facilities had been provided to accommodate one hundred in the senior library and one hundred forty-four in the junior, and each pupil was scheduled for library hour as specifically as for recreation.

This method of exposure to library influence has been tested until we are sure that the result justifies the experiment. As we see it, a student who is privileged to live in the library atmosphere one hour each day for six years, with books pertaining to every department of his school life, books of culture, books of recreation, books that take him beyond his school life and local environment, together with one hundred periodicals chosen with regard to the demand of his developing mind, will find himself at the end of his high school course with a store of knowledge far wider in scope than any text alone could provide, a taste for the best in literature, and the library habit an integral part of his equipment for life.

MAY TEMPLER, *High School Librarian.*

A Few Profitable Suggestions

THIS IS OUR LAST YEAR in an old building, working under crowded conditions. When one hobbles around in a crippled condition as it were, there seem to be few suggestions which might prove worth while to the School Library world in general. Here in Cincinnati we have found a plate glass top made to fit a table affords a splendid opportunity for display of pictures as well as a protection from the dust of the room or possible finger prints. A piece of felt glued to the table top lessens the danger of breaking the glass and gives a good background for the display.

We are looking forward to entering a fine new building next year in which the library rooms will be quite complete we think. That reminds me of a cabinet which we consider is going to prove a success in caring for larger pictures and maps. It is the Cello-Clip cabinet made by the Globe-Wernicke Company.[1]

[1] LIB. JOUR. 55:945.

HELEN K. CARSON,
Librarian, Walnut Hills High School, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Library Lessons At Andover

AFTER ONE of their "library lessons," the third-year girls at Abbot Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, work out the problems recorded on individual cards, and return the cards with their papers. These cards have stood the test of time, and the girls who have gone through the simple processes called for have laid the foundations for future ease in the use of the library. Two cards taken at random from the file are copied herewith:

Problem on the Card Catalog

Consult the Catalog to find:

1. Two books by Thomas Hardy. Are they also entered under title?
2. Who wrote "Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil," and in what two books it may be found?
3. Author, title and call number of two books on the West.
4. What is volume five of the *Pageant of America* series.

Problem on the Reader's Guide

I am very stout, and not very bright. I have been trying to reduce by using a patent medicine. I have an intelligent friend who tells me that I am encouraging quackery. Using the 1925-28 *Guide*, will you please find me three articles that I can read in magazines in this library? Explain all abbreviations and figures, and tell how you can ascertain that the magazines are here. Under what two subject headings can you find this material listed?

For Sale

Complete set of *Illustrated London News* from 1842 to 1919. Part bound, large number of them in paper covers. Mrs. S. B. Herrick, 555 Haverhill St., Lawrence, Mass.

Children's Librarians' Notebook

TALES OF A BASQUE GRANDMOTHER. By Frances Carpenter. Illus. by Pedro Garmendia. *Doubleday, Doran.* $3.50.

In southern France live two children, Manesh and Mayi, with their Basque grandmother. They have little time for play, but each night when work is done they gather in the kitchen and while their grandmother spins, she tells a tale of their beloved country. The stories, with a little introduction, have been successfully read to story hour groups. The author, a world traveler, is a Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society and collected most of the stories in the Basque country and then found a native artist for illustrator. These have a charm and simplicity characteristic of the country.—A. M. W.

Manesh's and Mayi's Basque Grandmother

THE FORK IN THE ROAD. By Edith B. Price. *Century.* $2.

The Glenway twins, as they approach the high school age, begin to fear a breach in their former similarity of ideas and tastes. They feel they have reached a fork in the road of life, when Fiona, practical and steadfast, can no longer completely understand or be completely understood by the artistic and visionary Faith. The character analysis of the two girls has been skillfully done by Miss Price. To the many young Fionas who are over-shadowed by more gifted sisters, this book will bring a realization that character is as great a gift as spectacular talents. The portrayal of wholesome family life adds to the value of this book. Older girls will like it.—E. P. A. S.

WEE MEN OF BALLYWOODEN. By Arthur Mason. *Doubleday, Doran.* $2.50.

Lovers of Irish fairy tales will appreciate the highly imaginative qualities of this book. Children will enjoy the adventures of the Wee Men on the night of the big wind, when they were blown out of Ireland. They will be interested, too, in how they get back again. The illustrations by Robert Lanson are as Irish in atmosphere as the story. The format of the book is attractive and durable.—E. P. A. S.

THE FOREST PARTY. By Louis Moe. *Coward-McCann.* $2.

A very slight little story, but children will love the illustrations and the make believe of an animal party. Only librarians with a large book fund will want to get this however.
—T. C. B.

MR. NIP AND MR. TUCK. By C. D. Emerson. *Dutton.* $2.50.

Those enjoying *A Hat-Tub Tale* will enjoy the further adventures of these pleasing little animal people who have such human characteristics. The black and white sketches add greatly to the enjoyableness of the tale. Will buy especially for the child from 6 to 10 years who likes to let his fancy run away with him.
—M. W.

THIS WOODEN PIG WENT WITH DORA. By Walter Lindsay. *McBride.* $2.

In this modern fairy tale of a little girl who went adventuring with a toy pig, the author has succeeded fairly well in presenting the transition between the world of reality and that of the imagination, but there does not seem to be any ulterior motive back of the story. Dora and her wooden friend journey joyously from tree land to the country under the sea and so on without learning any particular scientific facts or having any natural phenomena explained for their enlightenment. The story is very slight but for the type it represents it is quite acceptable.—C. N.

TIMOTHY AND THE BLUE CART. By Elinor Whitney. Illus. by Berta and Elmer Hader. *Stokes.* $1.50.

The three Peabody children spend a happy summer on the farm visiting Aunt Patsy at Holiday Hill. Their nearest and most interesting neighbor is Benjamin Jolly whose faithful old horse, Timothy, is worth all the gasoline trucks in the country. Benjamin and Timothy help the children to enjoy real outdoor country pleasures such as a city child would love to read about. The Peabodys help to find a happy surprise for Benjamin and Timothy before the summer is over. For children six to nine years old.—H. N.

Max, The Story Of A Little Black Bear. By Mabelle H. St. Clair. *Harcourt, Brace.* $2.

Max is a real bear brought up from babyhood in a family consisting of father and mother, twins, Billy and Jane, and Sunny, the dog, living in the pine woods of northern Minnesota. Max's development from a "little black furry dot like an animated comma" into a powerful bear is told in thrilling incidents which contribute much rollicking fun to the household and neighbors alike. So beloved by all is Max that there is much real pathos when it becomes evident that Max could no longer remain as a member of human society and is sent away to "Bear School." The illustrations are expressive of the real spirit in each event portrayed. A wonderful book to read aloud to children of all ages. Upper grade children could read it for themselves.
—G. I. D.

Land Spell. By Gladys H. Carroll. *Macmillan.* $1.75.

With Stephanie, who suddenly appears at the door on a cold, blustery night, we spend several months in the Shaw household on a New England farm. It is evident that Stephanie has been accustomed to a different life, but she enters into the new with so much pleasure that she soon wins a place in the family as well as a place in the hearts of all. We see the family and the farm life through her eyes, and see deeper into the character of each than is apparent on the surface. The Shaws cannot help but wonder about the mystery that surrounds Stephanie, but they accept her for what she is until she is ready to tell them her story. This is an unusually good story for older girls and one that many boys will enjoy. There is home life on the farm, life in the city, and a striving for education which is woven together and interspersed with a thread of mystery.—M. W.

Two Brothers and Their Baby Sister. By Lois Lenski. *Stokes.* $1.25.

The Red-Haired Dog, the Yellow Cat, the Old White Horse, and the Next-Door Man's Cow help Frederick Philip and Jonathan Joseph take care of their baby sister. A fanciful tale for the third or fourth grader to read to himself or to be read aloud to the younger child. If the story contained more elements of realism, it might appeal more to the child for whom it was intended. As it is, its rather absurd plot will confuse more than amuse him. Miss Lenski's illustrations also border too much on the side of caricature to be ideally suited to the young child.—C. N.

Mother Goose Land. By James Norman Hall. *Houghton Mifflin.* $1.50.

Roger Avery was seven his last birthday and very interested in *Mother Goose.* With the help of Mr. Leonard's cow, who was really the cow that jumped over the moon, he takes a trip to Mother Goose Land. He meets several old friends including the Crooked Man and Little Miss Muffet. When the cow comes back for him at quarter of five, we are as loath to have him leave as Roger Avery is to go. It is a delightful tale, based on *Mother Goose* rhymes and containing some original nonsense verse. Children from seven to ten will enjoy.—M. P.

When I Was a Harvester. By R. L. Yates. *Macmillan.* $1.75.

A seventeen year old boy, accustomed to the conveniences of a modern city, answers the call of adventure and tries his mettle as a harvester in the wheat fields of the Canadian Northwest. The tale is told without glamor in the boy's own way. The back-breaking toil, the uncomfortable living conditions, and the long hours do not break his spirit for underneath it all he senses the true worth of the open country and the men who are a part of it. The book is well illustrated with photographs which carry out the spirit of the tale. It is a book that will interest many for there is more to it than the mere telling of a story.
—M. W.

Chang of the Siamese Jungle. By Elizabeth Morse. Illus. by Erick Berry. *Dutton.* $2.

Savat, the twelve year old jungle lad, learns much elephant lore from an old tribesman which stands him in good stead when he is lost for weeks in the wilderness with only his monkey for company until he finds an elephant dragging a chain. The author has made her jungle setting most vivid and convincing and it is very disappointing to find the adventure story changed in the middle to a modern mystery with all the thrills and suspense attendant to disclosing an opium smuggler and rescuing a kidnapped princess from the Chinese quarters of Bangkok. The story is alive, well-written, and is supported with excellent bits of local color yet should not be bought by any librarian who disapproves of murder and dope smuggling for youngsters ten to twelve years old. We hope Mrs. Morse will use her interesting Siamese setting for another less sophisticated story for children.
—H. N.

From The Library Schools

Carnegie Library School

THE SECOND SEMESTER opened at Carnegie Library School on February 11, 1931, with an enrollment of 53 students, of which number 50 will complete the course in June 1931. On February 19, Carl Milam, secretary of the A.L.A. visited Pittsburgh, and spoke to the students of the School and the library staff about the work of the Association. Effie L. Power, Director of Work with Children, Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio, spoke to the students on February 26 on the topics: "Selection and Care of Book Collections" and "Work with Children in the Cleveland Public Library."

James I. Wyer, representing the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association, inspected the School on March 12, 1931. The faculty and members of the Library staff who attended New York State Library School had an opportunity to meet Mr. Wyer at an informal tea late in the afternoon.

Iowa

THE SUMMER LIBRARY School of the State University of Iowa will hold its session this year from June 8 to July 17. Courses will be offered in Library Administration, Reference Work, Classification and Cataloging, Book Selection, Library Work with Children, and School Library Service. The faculty comprises Julia A. Robinson, Secretary of the Iowa State Library Commission; Emma Felsenthal, University of Iowa Library; Janet Arie, Supervisor of School Libraries, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Margery Doud, Chief of the Readers' Advisory Service, St. Louis Public Library; and Grace L. Aldrich, Librarian Horace Mann School, Teachers College, Columbia University. Milton E. Lord is Director of the University Libraries and of the Library School.

The Conference for Library Workers which is an annual feature of the school, held under the auspices of both the Library School and the Extension Department of the University, will occur on July 10-11.

A bulletin describing the work of the school in detail may be obtained from the University Registrar or from the Director of the Library School.

Oklahoma

RECREATIONAL READING is the basis of a two hour course given in children's work in the University of Oklahoma School of Library Science. The course is modeled after that given by C. Edward Graves, Librarian of Humboldt State Teachers College, Arcata, Cal., as described in *Libraries*, October, 1926, and THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, January 15, 1931. Two hours of credit are given for two class periods and four hours of outside work a week. A talk of about five minutes is given at the beginning of each class period. Two books are to be examined sufficiently to write an intelligent description of them: Power, E. L. *Library Service For Children.* Mahony, B. E. and Whitney, E. *Realms of Gold In Children's Books.* Books to be read must be in children's books on accredited lists. The students are to be graded as passing or failing according to these criteria: choice, reading, thinking, and appreciation notes.

St. Catherine Library School

THE COLLEGE OF ST. CATHERINE LIBRARY SCHOOL received notification of full accreditation from the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association, April 7, 1931.

Library Science was first offered at the College of St. Catherine as a short nine-credit course in the year 1918, seven years before the standards of the Board of Education for Librarianship were adopted by the Council of the American Library Association, in July, 1925. This Teachers' Course in Library Administration included elementary reference, cataloging, classification, and library management. Two years of acceptable college work were required for registration. We then met the Minnesota requirements for the certification of school librarians.

September 1926 the College offered a principal sequence in Library Science. Six courses were open to students of the Junior College, eight to those of the Senior College.

With September 1929 the College of St. Catherine Library School was founded and a one year program was offered leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Library Science. It was then we endeavored to meet

the standards of The Board of Education for Librarianship as a senior undergraduate library school.

May, 1930 notification of provisional accreditation of the Library School was received; April 1931 it was fully accredited.

SISTER MARIE CECILIA, *Director.*

Oregon

EIGHT LIBRARY COURSES will be given at the University of Oregon summer session, Eugene, Oregon, June 22 to July 31. The visiting instructors will be Miss Marion Horton of Pasadena, California, and Miss Della J. Sisler of the University of California School of Librarianship. Miss Horton, who was formerly Principal of the Los Angeles Library School and later instructor in the School of Library Service at Columbia University, will give one course in the administration of school libraries and one in books for school libraries. Miss Sisler will give a course in classification and subject headings and one in cataloging. Mrs. Mabel E. McClain, Circulation Librarian of the University of Oregon, will give a course in book selection; and Miss E. Lenore Casford, Periodical Librarian, will give three courses—Elementary Reference Work, Children's Literature, and Library Work With Children. Miss Casford will also give her course in children's literature at the post session August 3 to 28, which includes a twelve days' cruise to Alaska.

MATTHEW H. DOUGLAS, *Librarian.*

Western Reserve

THE SCHOOL of Library Science offers in consecutive summers a regular one-year library school curriculum. In 1931 the session will be for six weeks, beginning Monday, June 22, and ending on Friday, July 31. The unit courses offered are equivalent to those in the regular session and yield credit, subject to the regular admission and curriculum requirements of the School of Library Science. The offerings consist of basic first semester courses as follows: Book Acquisition, Classification, Cataloging, Library Organization and Administration. As the total number of students who can be accommodated is limited, early application is desirable. For further information address the Dean of the School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

HERBERT S. HIRSHBERG, *Dean.*

Wisconsin Library School

THE WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL is this year celebrating its 25th anniversary. Recognition of the event is taking the form of emphasis on certain of the usual activities rather than the setting aside of any particular day or hour for observance.

"May Day," the spring festival of the school, took note of the anniversary with an appropriate program arranged for the annual May Day breakfast, which took place this year on the 25th of April in order that the date might coincide with the appearance of Christopher Morley as the Alumni Lecturer on the evening of the 24th.

The May Day celebration was in the hands of the Class of 1931, with Margaret Sahling as Chairman of Arrangements, and Florence Kimball as toastmistress.

Jennie T. Shrage, '18, acted as chairman of the local committee which had charge of the Alumni Lecture. This lectureship was inaugurated last year when Hamlin Garland was presented as the speaker. This year for Mr. Morley's lecture the Great Hall of Memorial Union was secured so that the pleasure of hearing him might be shared with a large number of friends of the school. Frances Hannum, '15, librarian, Public Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and president of the Alumni Association, presided.

Mr. Morley was also present as a guest of honor at the May Day breakfast, at which over a hundred students, alumni, faculty, and invited guests were assembled. President-Emeritus Birge of the University was the first speaker of the morning program, giving the historical background of the school. Margaret Reynolds of the first class and other representatives of succeeding periods followed, and Mrs. C. P. Cary, wife of a former State Superintendent of Schools and mother of Lucien Cary, the novelist, spoke of the relationship between the School and the City. Appropriate decorations and clever songs and stunts interspersed with the toasts added to the merriment of the occasion, and a dramatic reading of Mr. Morley's *Good Theatre*, presented by members of the University faculty, closed the program.

The spring issue of *Alumni Jottings*, of which Mrs. W. A. Sumner, '15, is editor, was an anniversary number filled with letters and reminiscences from graduates the country over, and a second issue of the same character is to follow.

A new and completely revised edition of the Directory of Graduates is in press.

In The Library World

State Librarian Political Appointee

THE FOLLOWING excerpts are taken from a discussion of the appointment of Mr. Newman as State Librarian of Ohio in the first issue of the *Ohio Library Association News Bulletin:*

"The President of the Ohio Library Association, having protested in the name of the Association against the appointment of Mr. John Henry Newman as librarian of the State Library, feels that a report of his protest should be made at this time to the Association.

"On Tuesday morning, February 3rd, he was shocked to learn that the State Library Board had re-appointed Mr. John Henry Newman as State Librarian. Later it developed that only four members of the Library Board had been present at the meeting and that Mrs. Dwight Young of Dayton, the newest member of the Board, had not been notified of the meeting although she had been appointed the very last of December, by Governor Cooper, and had received her commission early in January. She protested that the election of Mr. Newman was not legal as she had not been present or even notified of the meeting. In response to her protest, Dr. John L. Clifton, State Director of Education and Chairman of the State Library Board, called a second meeting of the Board on Monday, February 9th.

"When there have been political appointments of the State Librarian, in the past, the Library Association has not usually known that they were being considered until the appointments were actually made. This time it seemed proper to make a vigorous protest since the formal election of Mr. Newman had not yet been made. On February 7th the President sent the following letter to Mr. Clifton.

" 'On behalf of the Ohio Library Association I wish to express the deep regret of its members that there has once again been a political appointment to the office of state librarian. The members of the Ohio Library Association feel that the state librarian should be a man with professional library training and with the sort of library experience that will give him the chance to be a leader in the library affairs of the State. Many of our small town libraries look to the State Library for guidance. Many rural districts which now have no library facilities might have county or town libraries organized if the library movement were properly fostered by the state librarian.

" 'The librarians of the State are heartily ashamed of the way that the state librarianship has been made a football by politics. For almost 20 years, with the single exception of the term of Mr. Herbert S. Hirshberg, the State Library has had as its head a political appointee. We librarians believe that there is no more reason for the state librarian to be of the same political faith as the Governor than for the president of the State University.

Exhibit of Books on House Plans and Buildings, Interior Decoration, Gardening, etc., by the Enoch Pratt Free Library During the Better Homes Show Held In Baltimore From April 11-18. Three Hundred and Twenty-Five New Borrowers Were Enrolled at the Booth During the Week

Library Journal Wanted

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL will pay 25c. a copy for a limited number of January 15 and February 1 issues.

MacDonald Plans Cabinet Library

THE NEW YORK TIMES for April 22 states that Prime Minister Ramsey MacDonald has appealed to the members of the Cabinet to contribute books to the library he intends to inaugurate in the Cabinet room, which, he points out, now boasts of a series of Hansards and a few technical volumes, but not a single standard work of English literature nor any work of reference. Various Prime Ministers brought their own books with them but removed them on quitting office. Mr. MacDonald proposes to form the nucleus of a permanent Cabinet library, although it is not to be obtained at the public expense, thus removing the necessity for members of the Cabinet and the Downing Street secretaries seeking books they wish to refer to in the libraries of Parliament or various government departments or their clubs. He suggests that the library be formed of works of history and economics, the lives and speeches of statesmen and English classics in prose and verse. Cabinet members who have written books have been invited to contribute their own works.

Carnegie Grants Awarded Twelve

TWELVE LIBRARIANS in the United States and Canada are to receive grants from the Carnegie Corporation of New York for graduate study during 1931-32. Nine of the candidates live in the United States, and three in Canada. The grants range from $1,000 to $2,500. By means of these grants persons who have already had experience in library work or who have shown promise of contributing to the advancement of the library profession are enabled to pursue graduate study in library problems.

Candidates were selected from one hundred and three application by an Advisory Group on Library Fellowships. Candidates were chosen on the recommendations of those competent to judge the applicants' ability from their own professional experience, and on the plan and purpose set forth by the candidates in their applications.

AWARDS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE:

George C. Allez, Librarian, Central State Teachers College, Stevens Point, Wis. To study the service function of the library in teacher training institutions, at the School of Library Service, Columbia University.

Herbert B. Anstaett, Librarian, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. To study college and university library administration, at the School of Library Service, Columbia University.

Alice R. Brooks, Instructor, Drexel Institute. To specialize in school library development in preparation for teaching school library course. To study under supervision of Columbia University School of Library Service.

Francis H. Henshaw, Senior attendant in Order Department, Los Angeles Public Library. To study library personnel problems at School of Library Service, Columbia University.

Mary Rebecca Lingenfelter, Reference Librarian, Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University. To specialize in bibliography and bibliographical method, at Columbia University School of Library Service.

Errett Weir McDiarmid, Jr., Student, Emory University. Library School. To continue library studies in graduate library school, University of Chicago.

Helen Martin, Assistant Professor, School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. To study abroad recent European investigations as to basic juvenile reading habits and interests, under direction of Chicago Graduate Library School.

Gretta Smith, Librarian, Department of Fine Arts, University of Pittsburgh, Pa. To make an investigation of museum collections and exhibits in this country and in Europe, with a view to determining to what extent the most modern progressive and effective technique in these fields is applicable to library practice, under the direction of Yale University.

Eunice Wead, Assistant Professor, Department of Library Science, University of Michigan. To study existing remains of equipment for housing and caring for books in the libraries of English ecclesiastical and other foundations previous to the dissolution of the monasteries. Wishes to study abroad, under direction of University of Michigan.

AWARDS IN CANADA ARE:

Mary Duncan Carter, Assistant Professor of Library Administration, McGill University. A comparative study of reading interests with relation to library facilities in the Province of Quebec, under the direction of the Chicago Graduate Library School.

Russell R. Munn, Assistant, Fraser Valley Public Library Demonstration. To take first year's work in a library school in preparation for library administrative work. To study at Columbia University School of Library Service.

Freda F. Waldon, Student, School of Librarianship, University of London. To make a bibliography of books relating to Canada published in Great Britain, from 1763-1900, under the direction of the London School of Librarianship.

Genoa Has Admirable Library

ERNEST C. RICHARDSON writes from Genoa, Italy: "I find here a very admirable British American Library with an admirable selection of 8,000 volumes . . . serving considerable groups of American business men and their families as well as students and visitors. . . . It is a model example of what I have been urging on the bigger libraries as well as on our little public libraries."

Calvin Coolidge On Rural Libraries

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., April 30—Occasional discussion has been given to furnishing better library facilities for rural communities. Very little action has resulted. In spite of our great centers of population we are still far from being an urban people. A great mass of our inhabitants live in the country and have all the disadvantages as well as the strength of that kind of life. They are a large and important element in the nation.

Since the opening of the century much progress has been made in the schools of the rural sections. The telephone, radio, motion picture, automobile and good roads have done much for their improvement. Newspapers and periodicals reach nearly everywhere. But there is still a wide area and millions of people without access to any libraries. In spite of all the other facilities books are the principal permanent repository of knowledge and culture. An individual may make progress without books but the people as a whole are dependent on them. Where there is the most leisure and the least outside diversion the need for books and the benefits from them are greatest. Provision for rural libraries would be a public service of the first importance.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Copied in full from New York *Herald-Tribune* of May 1, 1931.

Fifth Celebration Of Poetry Week

FROM THE 24th to the 31st of May the nation, through its clubs, will become as an individual unit, as the states join hands in this fifth annual celebration of the bards. Poetry Week was inaugurated in 1927, and its aim was threefold: first, to pay homage to the poets; second, to encourage more people to write poetry; and third, to develop a higher standard of appreciation. During Poetry Week, Bookfellows are asked to plan a poetry program. It may be in a large auditorium, or it may be a symposium in your own home. The spirit of the occasion is the essential. Read aloud, for poetry is a dual art, the euphony of sound as well as thought. Poetry is to increase interest in poetry, and you may be a factor in advancing the work.

Wanted

Wanted—*School Arts Magazine*, February 1929, by Duluth Public Library.

Special Library News Notes

THE FOURTH article in the series on "Modern Newspaper Libraries" appears in *Editor and Publisher*, issue of April 4. This article is by Joseph F. Kwapil, Librarian of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger, and* it is particularly interesting and valuable from the technical and equipment point of view, as giving the technical development of the reorganization of this library, which now serves not only the *Public Ledger*, but also the various Curtis publications including the *New York Evening Post*. The whole object has been to put newspaper reference work on a mass production basis, and for one worker to do the work formerly done by two.

This article is of special interest not only to newspaper librarians but to librarians of departments of public affairs information service in public libraries. This department of the *Ledger* contains about 15,000 reference books; over one million newspaper file clippings; two million photographs; 100,000 photographic negatives; and 85,000 cuts. It gives a 24-hour daily service, and has a personnel of fourteen. The service calls on the library organization average over 500 a day.

SAMUEL H. RANCK.

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AN ANNOTATED list of over one hundred books on Pure Chemistry has been compiled for the use of the Branches of The Queens Borough Public Library. Most of the books are those published in 1929-31 but a few older books of reference or of unusual value have been included. Enough titles are given under each subdivision to allow a choice according to the needs of the community.

Nashville Opens Business Branch

THE BUSINESS BRANCH of the Nashville, Tennessee, Carnegie Library was established on March 16 at the Chamber of Commerce Building. Mr. Brigham, Librarian, reports that, in addition to the new books to be bought, the original collection will include volumes culled from the Carnegie Library together with the city directories which have been at the Chamber of Commerce for some time. Subjects covered in this collection will include all phases of commercial life designed to be helpful to business executives and to those just entering their careers.

Resolution Adopted By Detroit Commission

WHEREAS, Miss Elisabeth Knapp, Chief of the Children's Department, died on April 15th, and

WHEREAS, Miss Knapp in her association with the Library since 1914 carried the responsibility of developing and directing the library service for children; to these duties she brought educational qualifications and professional prestige of rare order which quickly placed the Detroit library service for children on a high level; her competent and sympathetic understanding of the joy and importance of good books in the life of children happily translated itself in thousands of homes, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Commission in its sense of deep loss to this institution adopt a memorial minute for the devoted service Miss Knapp rendered in such generous measure.

We gratefully testify to the debt of gratitude of this community to a public servant ever gracious in her official relations, thoughtful and full of good will in dealing with her associates, clear-thinking and sound in planning a service for a lofty purpose. Her reward was found in affording every child and mother an opportunity to know the true sources from which comes the understanding of a life worth living. Her happiness in thus promoting the happiness of others was undimmed unto the last.

We render sincere tribute to her as a leader of outstanding nobility of character, of unsparing, enthusiastic loyalty to a vision of service which will ever be cherished by friends and followers.

DETROIT LIBRARY STAFF.

Memorial to Webster Wheelock

THE MEMBERS of the staff of the St. Paul Public Library wish to express their deep sorrow, occasioned by the death of their chief, Webster Wheelock, city librarian for the past nine years.

To his position as custodian of books in the library Mr. Wheelock brought a sound scholarship and an impartial judgment. He was widely read and was a man of rare culture and understanding. Thus he was able to distribute his interest very fairly among the different divisions of the library service. To his position as director of a large staff of workers he brought a kindliness, tact and sense of humor that produced a marked spirit of concord among the employees. He was always most approachable and ready to listen to what even the youngest worker had to say —uniformly considerate of the welfare of every one. To these administrative gifts he added a wide acquaintance with citizens of St. Paul, an acquaintance which was helpful in his efforts for the benefit of the library.

One of his outstanding accomplishments was the settling of the Hale estate, which made available the funds through which the two newest branches, those in the Hamline and Merriam Park districts, were built and opened to the public during the past year. Another achievement was an adjustment, favorable to the library, of the litigation relating to the property on Seventh Street, formerly occupied by the public library building.

Not only was Mr. Wheelock appreciated by his own assistants but he made an impression on the library profession outside. During the term of his librarianship here, he served at one time as President of the Twin City Library Club, at another as President of the Minnesota Library Association. At the time of his death he was a member of the group called Librarians of Large Public Libraries, affiliated with the American Library Association. From the time of his installation as librarian of the St. Paul Public Library he made contacts with leading figures in the library world throughout the country. He knew that without these a progressive policy for the local library would be impossible.

The staff will long remember his administration as one of unselfish and intelligent devotion to a work in which he was deeply interested. His example will inspire its members to give to the institution the same sincere and unassuming service as that for which he was remarkable.

ST. PAUL LIBRARY STAFF.

Librarian Presented With Testimonial

GARDNER M. JONES, who retired from active librarianship of the Salem, Mass., Public Library last February after forty-two years of service, was tendered a testimonial dinner on April 24. Following the dinner Mayor Bates made a presentation to Mr. Jones of a Testimonial beautifully illuminated after the manner of the old missals and signed by all of the trustees, the text of which was as follows:

The Trustees of Salem Public Library
to
Gardner Maynard Jones.

Added to this presentation was the gift of an etching of his own by Frank W. Benson.

Public Library Statistics
Cities Over 200,000—1929-1929 30

Compiled by A. L. A. Headquarters

LIBRARIES	Year Ending	Population (1930 Census)	Expenditures Ordinary	Expenditures per Capita	Book Stock at End of Fiscal Year	Circulation[8]	Circulation per Capita	Branches	Branches in Separate Buildings	Registered Borrowers	Registration Period
New York City		(6,930,446)	($3,398,328.49)	($0.48)	(2,647,168)	(20,231,636)	(2.683)	(94)	(74)	(846,424)	
N. Y. Circ. Dept.[1]	Dec. 31, 1929	3,290,916	1,721,644.02	.52	1,255,113	11,103,619	3.36	48	44	176,121	3
Brooklyn	Dec. 31, 1929	2,560,401	1,151,301.30	.44	1,027,591	7,006,641	2.73	28	23	471,874	3
Queens	Dec. 31, 1929	1,079,129	525,383.17	.48	364,464	2,121,976	1.96	18	7	198,429	3
Chicago	Dec. 31, 1929	3,376,438	2,101,779.68	.62	1,745,605	14,534,393	4.36	45	9	677,959	3
Philadelphia	Dec. 31, 1929	1,950,961	913,524.32	.46	764,862	4,719,978	2.41	31	31	271,006	3
Detroit	June 30, 1930	1,568,662	1,432,217.97	.91	847,782	6,029,121	3.84	23	18	307,515	3
Los Angeles (City)	June 30, 1930	1,238,048	1,367,785.45	1.10	1,100,315	9,682,305	7.82	49	40	319,512	3
Cleveland	Dec. 31, 1929	900,429	1,911,531.47	2.12	1,469,256	8,665,656	9.62	30	24	[7]292,266	3
St. Louis	Apr. 30, 1930	821,960	587,269.76	.71	767,353	3,473,709	4.2	19	8	166,141	[9]3
Baltimore	Dec. 31, 1929	804,874	396,777.01	.49	598,265	2,491,174	3.09	27	25	117,074	3
Boston	Dec. 31, 1929	781,188	1,184,433.00	1.51	1,475,743	3,930,068	5.03	32	12	153,980	2
Milwaukee	Dec. 31, 1929	[2]725,263	458,677.28	.63	855,434	5,103,509	7.03	18	3	150,989	3
Pittsburgh	Dec. 31, 1929	(669,631)	(666,275.69)	(.87)	(918,687)	(3,305,829)	(4.30)	(11)	(9)	(222,160)	3
Allegheny	Dec. 31, 1929	139,171	95,088.34	.68	194,575	450,546	3.23	1	1	35,000	
Old City	Dec. 31, 1929	530,460	571,187.35	1.07	724,112	2,855,283	5.38	10	8	187,160	3
San Francisco	June 30, 1930	634,394	348,701.72	.54	425,259	2,768,886	4.36	16	9	124,953	3
Cincinnati	[3]	[2]589,356	584,446.75	.99	913,439	3,355,948	5.69	33	28	146,332	3
Buffalo	Dec. 31, 1929	573,076	448,026.96	.78	568,769	3,105,172	5.41	13	9	211,376	3
Los Angeles (County)[5]	June 30, 1930	512,785	352,553.68	.68	351,848	2,713,330	5.27	158	36	124,707	3
Washington, D. C.	June 30, 1930	486,869	359,295.58	.74	347,874	1,680,022	3.45	3	3	73,467	3
Minneapolis	Dec. 31, 1929	464,356	483,000.00	1.04	534,976	3,146,379	6.77	21	10	167,406	5
New Orleans	Dec. 31, 1929	458,762	93,652.37	.24	247,669	797,602	1.74	5	5	50,231	5
Newark	Dec. 31, 1929	442,337	519,091.16	1.17	426,101	1,919,083	4.33	8	7	92,581	3
Kansas City	June 30, 1930	399,746	[4]297,315.56	.74	492,821	1,885,654	4.71	15	2	138,379	4
Birmingham	Aug. 31, 1930	[10]399,713	170,095.21	.42	175,499	1,332,979	3.33	10	5	87,488	5
Seattle	Dec. 31, 1929	365,583	408,413.86	1.11	458,122	3,043,877	8.32	11	8	123,715	3
Indianapolis	Dec. 31, 1929	364,161	391,489.71	1.07	536,408	2,376,603	6.52	20	13	119,292	4
Louisville	Aug. 31, 1930	[2]355,350	204,335.70	.57	304,512	1,794,461	5.48	21	[9]	67,016	5
Portland	Oct. 31, 1930	338,241	340,239.62	1.006	523,604	2,892,226	8.5	17	15	145,097	5
Rochester	Dec. 31, 1929	328,132	321,655.02	.98	298,674	2,444,178	7.45	12	7	85,171	3
Jersey City	Dec. 31, 1929	316,715	250,858.22	.79	302,328	1,623,819	5.13	10	6	130,493	
Houston	Dec. 31, 1929	292,352	78,324.89	.27	121,916	573,144	1.96	3	3	54,761	5
Toledo	Dec. 31, 1929	290,718	303,909.77	1.04	278,648	1,726,788	5.93	13	8	90,173	4
Denver	Dec. 31, 1929	287,861	258,968.93	.90	329,303	1,963,984	6.82	13	8	82,466	3
Oakland	June 30, 1930	284,063	241,367.59	.85	177,326	1,563,111	5.50	18	11	67,462	3
St. Paul	Dec. 31, 1929	271,606	227,104.95	.83	344,157	1,527,948	5.62	4	4	72,086	5
Atlanta	Dec. 31, 1929	270,366	114,937.03	.42	152,734	947,347	3.50	9	4	64,993	5
Dallas	Apr. 30, 1930	260,475	59,536.56	.22	85,301	523,810	2.01	2	1	87,952	5
Akron	Dec. 31, 1929	255,040	105,015.73	.41	92,941	536,657	2.10	6	4	44,048	3
Memphis	Dec. 31, 1929	253,143	93,684.99	.37	180,788	990,972	3.91	12	5	38,900	3
Providence	Dec. 31, 1929	252,981	272,345.03	1.08	380,822	1,269,224	5.01	12	4	83,751	3
San Antonio	May 31, 1930	231,542	48,097.84	.20	93,499	351,908	1.51	3	1	31,791	3
Omaha	Dec. 31, 1929	214,006	107,475.67	.50	193,649	838,849	3.44	4	2	47,281	3
Syracuse	Dec. 31, 1929	209,326	173,272.27	.83	164,966	1,132,998	5.41	8	8	68,543	3
Dayton	Dec. 31, 1929	200,982	247,964.81	1.23	252,674	1,108,718	5.52	13	3	50,126	3
TOTAL		30,370,937	$22,323,777.30		22,947,097	134,103,055		872	491	6,296,973	
AVERAGES		690,271	507,358.59	$0.767	521,525	3,047,797	4.74	20-	11+	143,113	

[1] Includes Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond Boroughs.
Includes city and county figures.

[2] Change in fiscal year—18 months—July 1, 1929-December 31, 1930.

[4] Does not include janitor service or heat for 11 branches in school buildings.

[5] Serves unincorporated county territory and 26 incorporated cities and towns.

[6] One temporary.

[7] 120,826 additional borrowers served through stations, schools and classroom libraries.

[8] Number of volumes lent through school deposit stations not included.

[9] Adult, junior, 1 and 3.

[10] Except the separately incorporated towns of Bessemer and Fairfield.

Among Librarians

Elizabeth Knapp Dies Suddenly

ELIZABETH KNAPP, head of the Children's Department of the Detroit Public Library, died Wednesday, April 15, following an emergency operation. Miss Knapp was a recognized authority on children's books and

Elizabeth Knapp

a leader in children's work. She served as president of the Michigan Library Association in 1929 and 1930. After completing her college course she spent a year at the Simmons College Library School and the ten years, from 1904 to 1914, were spent successively at branches of the Pittsburgh Library system. In September of 1914 she became organizer and director of the children's work at Detroit.

Miss Simpson To Retire

FRANCES SIMPSON, for twenty-eight years on the faculty of the University of Illinois Library School, plans to retire within a few months from active duty as Assistant Director of the Library School and become a Professor Emeritus of the University. In order to make the break with her active life less abrupt, she is planning a trip around the world.

Pioneer Librarian In China Dies

THE DEATH of Mary Elizabeth Wood, director of the Library School at Boone University, Wuchang, China, was announced in the *New York Times* for May 2. Miss Wood was a native of Batavia, New York. She received her schooling from Pratt Institute in Brooklyn and at Simmons College and was a pioneer in introducing modern library science in China. As organizer and head of the Library School at Boone University she trained scores of native students in library work many of whom now hold important posts throughout China. For her work she was made an officer of the National University at Peking.

Miscellaneous News Items

GEORGE FRANCIS HALL, who has just succeeded Sir Frederic Kenyon as director and principal librarian of the British Museum, has been keeper of the department of coins and medals at the Museum since 1912. He has been connected with the Museum since 1893.

JOSEPHINE TABER, superintendent of branches, Public Library, Seattle, was a joint delegate with Emily Van Dorn Miller, editor of A.L.A. publications, to represent the A.L.A. at the Congrès International de la Lecture Publique, held April 13-18, Algiers.

JOSEPH L. WHEELER, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, is chairman of the A.L.A. Committee on Recruiting. Members of the Committee are: Sarah B. Askew, Glieth Henderson, Francis Henshaw, Sister Marie Cecilia Marzolf, Miss Lucy L. Morgan, Douglas Waples and Charles C. Williamson.

WEBSTER WHEELOCK, librarian of the St. Paul, Minn., Public Library for the past nine years, died on April 1.

THE FIFTIETH anniversary of the beginning of Dr. Frank Weitenkampf's association with the New York Public Library (at the Astor) was celebrated with a luncheon given in his honor on March 25, by the men of the library who had been on the staff before the occupation of the Central Building in 1911 and by his fellow division chiefs.

Opportunities For Librarians

HOSPITAL LIBRARIAN

Applications for the position of hospital librarian must be on file with the U. S. Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than June 9, 1931.

The examination is to fill vacancies in the Veterans' Administration throughout the United States.

The entrance salary is $1,800 a year.

Competitors will be rated on mental tests, library economy, cataloging and classification, and a modern language.

Persons are desired who have a broad knowledge of books, the ability to fit the book to the reader, and the personality to deal successfully with the sick.

Applicants must have had three years of library experience, certain specified education, or an equivalent combination of these requirements.

Full information may be obtained from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

●

College and Simmons Library School graduate, with reference and administrative experience in public and college libraries, desires a position in the East. Available June 15. T15.

●

Librarian with B.L.S. and experience in circulation and reference departments wishes reference position in college or university library. Prefer the East. Present salary $2100, but would consider $2000 if there is opportunity for advancement. T16.

●

Assistant with background of special study, either in Geology or Biology, who is capable of administering a large departmental library. Salary $2000, beginning September 1. T17.

●

Position as librarian wanted in public library. Prefer Middle West. Would consider cataloging or reference work. Both training and experience. T18.

●

Librarian, young man, with seven years' experience, A.B. and B.S. in L.S. degrees, desires change of position. Executive position, head of department in large public or university library, or reference work preferred. Excellent references. T19.

●

Young man graduating from college desires library position. Has knowledge of typewriting, languages, some experience in college library. T20.

Capuchin Authors List Compiled

A COMPLETE list or catalog of works by Capuchin authors, as found in any of the public or private libraries in this country, is being compiled by the Reverend Fr. Austin of St. Fidelis Seminary, Herman, Butler County, Pennsylvania. Your cooperation is asked in locating works by Capuchin writers, especially older works such as were published in the sixteenth and seventeenth century.

The Calendar of Events

May 18-21—American Association for Adult Education, annual meeting at New School for Social Research, New York City.

●

May 23—California School Library Association, Southern Section, annual meeting at Casa del Camino, Laguna Beach.

●

May 29—Eastern Oregon Library Association, annual meeting in La Grande, Oregon.

●

June 5—Rhode Island Library Association, annual meeting at Newport, Rhode Island.

●

June 10-12—Special Libraries Association, annual meeting at Cleveland, Ohio. Post-conference meeting, June 13, Detroit, Mich.

●

June 15-17—Pacific Northwest Library Association, annual meeting at Gearhart, Oregon.

●

June 22-27—American Library Association, annual meeting at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

●

June 22-27—National Association of State Librarians, annual meeting in New Haven, Conn., at the same time as the A.L.A.

●

June 22-27—American Association of Law Libraries, annual meeting in New Haven, Conn., at the same time as the A.L.A.

●

September 9-11—New Hampshire Library Association, annual meeting at Hanover, New Hampshire.

●

Sept. 21-26—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

●

September 28—Ohio Library Association, annual meeting at Marietta, Ohio.

●

Oct. 1-2—Connecticut Library Association, annual meeting at Greenwich, Conn.

●

Oct. 7-9—Michigan Library Association, annual meeting at Battle Creek.

●

October 14-15—Nebraska Library Association, annual meeting at Omaha, Nebraska.

●

October 21-23—Kansas Library Association, annual meeting at Wichita, Kansas.

●

October 21-23—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at the Père Marquette in Peoria, Ill.

●

October 28-31—Texas Library Association, biennial meeting at San Antonio, Texas.

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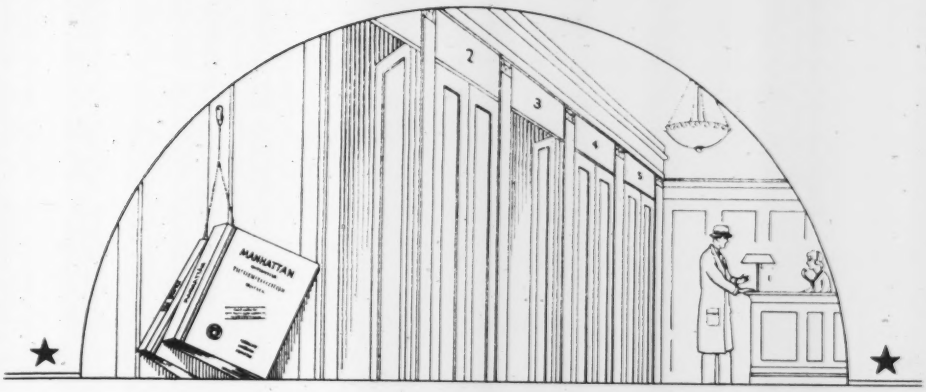

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